FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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Terms of the Semi-Weekly OBSERVER $3 00 if paid in advance; $3 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $4 00 after the year has expired.

THE STATE FAIR.

We learn from one of the members of the Executive Committee, that ample preparations are in progress for the accommodation of exhibitors and visitors at the approaching State Fair.

The Fair grounds will be put in the best order, the track for horses will be much improved, and several stalls erected for stock of various kinds.

We learn that a number of fine horses are expected to be here, among them several superior of the Morgan stock. Also, superior blooded stock from Lynchburg, and from other points in and out of the State.

Large quantities of machinery are also expected. There will be, among other things, a reaping machine invented and manufactured in this State. The various Railroads in the State have very kindly agreed to transport stock, implements and machinery free of charge, and visitors at half fare.

We learn that Guion's Hotel, now unoccupied has been rented for the accommodation of visitors. There will accommodate some four or five hundred persons.

A room or stand has been specially set apart for the Editors and Reporters for the press, and they are cordially invited to be present.

The Fair will commence on Tuesday the 20th of October. The regulations and the list of Judges and premiums shall appear in our next.

Ral. Standard

The late John Stanly, of North Carolina, was one of the most brilliant men of the old North. Judge Gaston relates the following anecdote to show his extraordinary readiness and intrepidity:

When General Lafayette was expected to visit North Carolina, resolutions were introduced of a very liberal character, authorizing the Governor without regard to expense, to receive him as the guest of the State. The Assembly contained its full proportion of those economists and politicians who seek to ingratiate themselves with the people by voting against every expenditure of money, and it was exceedingly feared that if the ayes and nays were taken by the yeas and nays, all the Federalists—however willing that the resolutions might pass—would record their votes against them. It was the fixed policy and earnest object of those who presided for the character of the State to avoid that mode of taking the question. To the surprise of many a demand was made for the yeas and nays by a leader of the liberal junto, and if this motion should be so put. Mr. Stanly instantly arose—his clear, blue eye bright with unusual fire, his outstretched arm directed to the member who had just resumed his seat, and his noble voice deep and full beyond its ordinary richness. 'Mr. Speaker,' he exclaimed, 'I thank the gentleman for his motion. I rise to second it. It is due to the honor of North Carolina to show, in the most solemn form, that there is not a man among us who hesitates to do all which that honor requires; or, if there be such a miscreant in our city, it is right that there should be an opportunity of gibbeting his name high on the pillory of infamy.' Not a word more was said. The question was taken, and all—even the mover of the yeas and nays—recorded their votes in favor of the resolutions."

From the Brunswick Herald, 23d inst.

UNFORTUNATE AFFAIR—SIX PERSONS KILLED. It becomes our painful duty to record the particulars of a bloody encounter in the upper part of this county, by which six persons came to a sudden and violent death. The circumstances, as related to us, seem to be as follows:

At a settlement called the Honey Gall, about 17 miles from this place, a family by the name of Hornsby, has for many years resided. The man bore a very bad character, and has for a long time been suspected of killing the stock of those in the settlement. One attempt, if not more, was made to inflict him, but failed. The community feeling him to be a nuisance that could no longer be tolerated, and which they could not get through the courts, determined to take the law in their own hands. Hornsby was waited on and told he must leave the county. He was at the same time informed that if he left peaceably, he might price what he could not conveniently carry with him and the citizens would pay him for it, and also pay his expenses. He accepted the proposition, and Tuesday was the day fixed for his departure. On the morning of that day a party of eighteen assembled to see the arrangement carried out. In order that there might not be any show of violence, unless rendered necessary, Dr. Furman, (who stood in a neutral position between the two parties, and who was armed,) was requested to go in advance of the party and inform Hornsby that the money was ready for him. Dr. F. rode up to the house, and inquired of Hornsby's wife, who was in the piazza, if the old man was in. She replied, she believed he was, and just then the door opened, a gun was discharged, and the Dr's horse was killed, though he received no further injury than the crushing of his ankle, by the horse's falling on it. Two Mr. Radcliffes and Mr. Rumph, had followed the Dr. and stopped a little distance from the house. The next discharge was at them, killing the elder Mr. Radcliffe and Mr. Rumph, and mortally wounding young Radcliffe. The latter crept to a stump near by, and seeing through some grape vines that sercened him, the feet of persons standing in the door-way of the house, managed to raise his gun, and discharged both barrels at once, which killed old Mr. Hornsby, his wife, and an infant in her arms. Mr. May then came up, picking up the gun of Mr. Rumph—at the same time young Hornsby presented himself at the door, and brought down his gun to fire. Though cautioned not to fire, he did so, but missed Mr. M. and started to run, when May returned the fire, severely wounding him. A man by the name of Hornsby, from Darien, was with the party in the house, but escaped. The two brothers of Mr. Rumph pursued Hornsby, took him, and turned him over to Sheriff Wright.

Probable, if not True.—At a recent trial in Wisconsin, the subject of controversy was a demijohn of whiskey, which was ordered to be brought into court. The defendant was tried, and so was the whiskey; in other words, the whiskey was drunk and so was the jury.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 1, 1857.

THE BANK SUSPENSIONS.—The suspensions of specie payments by the banks in Philadelphia was followed the next day (Saturday) by a similar suspension of the banks in Baltimore, Washington city, Lancaster, Pittsburg, Harrisburg and Reading.

The Banks in New York, Boston, New Jersey, and all south of Washington, stand firm, and are both determined and able to maintain their ground.

Individual failures are still occurring, daily, in the large cities. The most noted is that of Garner & Co., the largest commission house in New York, with liabilities amounting to between two and three millions of dollars, and assets estimated to be worth in good times twice as much. They were largely engaged in manufacturing cotton goods, and their failure will throw out of employment several thousands of persons. This is a sad case. Winter approaching and work stopped. But such misfortunes, on a smaller scale, will be felt throughout the country.

The effect of the suspension in Philadelphia and Baltimore was to ease the money market, and the rate of interest fell from 2½ to 1 per cent. a month.

At New York, exchange on Philadelphia fell to 10 per cent. discount.

LATEST ACCOUNTS.

By this morning's mail we have the annexed items, which show that things are getting no better. The suspension of the Farmer's Bank is most unfortunate, as it may possibly influence some of the Virginia and North Carolina Banks, and we have hoped that all these would have not only the ability, (which we think they possess,) but the good sense and firmness to breast the storm that rages elsewhere. Let them stand, we say, monuments of the soundness of banking at the South. They may lose a little of their usual profits, but that is nothing in comparison of the honor now, and the profit eventually, to be derived from the honest and manly course of prompt payment of all demands.

As to the Farmer's Bank, it so happens that we have not one of its notes on hand, but if we had, we would not part with them at a loss. The bank has suffered some losses, we know, but not to the amount of its capital. And even if that had been exhausted, the stockholders are liable individually. So that there is not a remote probability of a note holder losing, unless he chooses to fool away his money in a broker's shave.

NORFOLK, Sept. 29.

Rumored Suspension.—The Farmers' Bank of Elizabeth City, N. C., has suspended specie payment. Our brokers are taking her notes at 50 per cent. discount.

The Norfolk Banks are all right.

The above announcement caused some little fluttering among holders. Every man went to work overhauling his pile of North Carolina money, to ascertain how much of it was on the Farmers' Bank of Elizabeth City. It is believed that these notes are held by nearly every individual in the city, who receives North Carolina money at all. But we would advise holders to submit to no heavy discounts. The suspension is only temporary. In a few days the notes will be as good as ever. If brokers will take them at 50 cents to the dollar, this is proof positive they are worth keeping. So hold on, and no loss need be incurred. We have a few, but they cannot be purchased at 90 cents to the dollar.

Petersburg Express.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.

A Host of Brokers En Route.—A large amount of Virginia notes, variously estimated at from $30,000 to $100,000, in the hands of brokers and their friends, passed through Washington this morning. It is stated that the notes are principally on the Richmond and Petersburg Banks.

The above despatch reached us yesterday forenoon, but at a late hour last evening the notes and the brokers holding them, had not arrived. Suppose they obtained as much as they wanted in Richmond. Our Banks were fully prepared for them, and would have satisfied every claim in fifteen minutes after presentation. But we understand the figures given in the despatch are grossly exaggerated. No such run can possibly come from that quarter, for the simple reason that the notes are not in circulation.

Petersburg Express.

Our City Banks.—The Banks in this city held on firmly throughout the whole of yesterday. There was no unusual run upon them, although a day or two may show a different state of things. They receive only their own issues, however,—a course which will necessarily try our merchants and business men pretty severely. *Immediate* suspension would be best policy, if suspension is to come at all—and perhaps it would be the best any way. We do not feel ourselves capable, however, of offering suggestions to Bank officers and directors, who *ought* to know what is best to be done, under existing circumstances, both for the Banks themselves and for the community.

Richmond Whig of yesterday.

AUGUSTA, Sept. 28.

Georgia Banks.—The South Carolina and Georgia banks are all right. The question of suspension has not been entertained by them.

BOSTON, Sept. 28th.

Suspension of the Rhode Island Banks.—It is learned here that all the Rhode Island Banks have suspended specie payments.

Their liabilities to the public are not over a quarter of their capital.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.

Mercantile Suspensions in New York—Sterling at four per cent.—Discount on Foreign Bank Bills.—Vernon & Bros., and Carson & Hard, paper dealers, have suspended. Abbot, Dodge & Co., dealers in southern flour, have also suspended.

Several shipping houses are also reported as suspended.

Sterling exchange is offered at the low rate of four per cent. The brokers this morning bought State money at two per cent; Southern at ten, and Eastern at five; but since the suspension of the Rhode Island banks they refuse all eastern money, including Massachusetts.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28.

Extra Session—Banks.—The Governor has issued his proclamation for an extra session of the Legislature.

The Presidents of the banks have agreed to restore the Bank of Pennsylvania to its position at the clearing-house, to receive its notes, and discount liberally for their customers. Had this been sooner done there would have been no suspension.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 28.

Suspension of the Bank of Nashville—Financial Excitement.—Despatches have just reached this city announcing that the Bank of Nashville had suspended specie payments and made an assignment. The event took place about noon to-day.

The Brokers are now refusing all the issues of the Tennessee Banks.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 28.

Failures in St. Louis.—Messrs. Darley & Barksdale, and Messrs. J. J. Anderson & Co., suspended payment this morning.

They were heavy banks. Messrs. J. J. Anderson & Co., were also owners of the Bank of St. Louis—a concern recently established under the New Banking law.

They are understood also to have been the principal owners of the Rhode Island Central Bank, which failed some time since.

The failures have produced an immense fluttering—as they were totally unexpected.

BLACK MAIL.—A writer in the Richmond Enquirer, (extensively copied without contradiction into other Virginia papers,) makes the astounding statement that some of the Virginia banks are in the habit of *bribing* the brokers who infest that State to let their notes circulate! The writer asserts that $20,000, and even as high as $30,000, has been loaned without interest for one or more years, by single banks to the brokers, as a consideration for the latter not bringing in the notes of those banks for redemption. This is certainly a most disgraceful procedure, and as suicidal as it is disgraceful. When the fact becomes generally known, the swarm of brokers will be multiplied. The banks will have to bribe them all of course, or they will lose the benefit of the black mail levied upon them by the originators of the scheme.

Banks which would submit to such a shave deserve to fail. In purchasing exemption for themselves, they are furnishing the means upon which these brokers operate against other banks. Loans of $20,000 and $30,000 enable these men to make their semi-weekly visits to all parts of North Carolina, and carry off the gold and exchange. They have undoubtedly a right to demand payment of N. C. bank notes, but they should not be assisted by neighboring banks with means to buy up these notes. We presume there is not a bank in North Carolina so weak or mean spirited as to purchase such an exemption from duns, at any price, much less such a price as stated.

THE CAPE FEAR RIVER.—We understand that there is an impression in portions of the up-country that navigation on the Cape Fear has been suspended on account of low water. There is no foundation for the report. The river has not been very full, but the boats have made their regular trips all the summer, still do so, and there is no reason to fear that they will fail to do so. Boat-owners may thank themselves for such a report. We do all that we can to obtain their freight lists, often without success. This ought not to be so. Their publication is of importance to the town, to the boat owners, to the papers, and to their readers in the interior. When our readers in the country open the paper and find no arrival of a boat mentioned, it is perfectly natural that they should conclude, as they have concluded, that the boats are not running. But they are running, and, as we have said, we send to the owners or agents before every publication for an account of the arrivals; yet it is seldom that we can get them. There is a want of energy and of appreciation of self interest, in this neglect, which we cannot understand.

AGRICULTURAL ADDRESS.—John H. Haughton, Esq., of Chatham County, has accepted an invitation to deliver the annual address before the Cumberland Society, at the November Exhibition.

COOL WEATHER.—It is very cool this morning, and we hear reports of frost having been seen.

COUNTY SUBSCRIPTION.—Union County has voted $60,000 to the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad. Every election precinct in the county, with a single exception, gives a handsome majority for the subscription.

Mecklenburg County is to vote to-day on a proposition to subscribe the same amount in the same road.

MOUNTAINS.—We published on the 24th ult., an article furnished by the Hon. T. L. Clingman to the New York Evangelist, and a reply to that article, contesting the accuracy of its statements. The Hon. T. L. Clingman has sent to us a printed copy of a communication, occupying six columns of the Asheville News, in reply to our correspondent and other correspondents of other papers. We have not an interest to the extent of six columns in the question at issue. We doubt if any reader of the Observer has. And having given both sides a hearing, we are unable to see, what Mr. Clingman requests us to see, the propriety of inserting this rejoinder. A brief communication we should not have declined. But we do not think that we are called upon to furnish so large a quantity of paper, ink, and composition, *gratis*, to Mr. Clingman or any one else, in what seems to us a purely personal matter. Our subscribers would have a right to complain, and would complain, of the bore.

THE CAUSE OF THE FINANCIAL TROUBLES.—We certainly agree with a writer in the N. Y. Commercial in the following:—

"I apprehend that individual and personal extravagance, more than all other causes put together, lie at the bottom of the different financial trials to which we are periodically subjected. There is too general a disposition on the part of our people to eat their cake before they have earned it. Let us look for a moment at the heedless manner in which the retail trade of our common country is conducted, North, South, East and West. The great bulk of it is done on credit. I think that I hazard nothing in saying that the farmers of the New England and Western states, and the planters of the Southern states generally, are indebted to the country merchants for the hats, shoes, dry goods and groceries which their families had consumed and worn out for some indefinite period. This indebtedness they propose to wipe out with the proceeds of the *next crop*. Thus their consumption anticipates at least *one* coming crop, and in a large proportion of instances, it would take the net profits of two or three crops to square their accounts, and place themselves clear of debt."

And the writer adds, with equal point, that "*undoubtedly the retail trade throughout the States should be done for cash.*" It would be vastly better for both seller and buyer if this were so, as every man of experience and observation can testify. There would be less business done, of course, but quite as much profit made, for there would be no bad debts, no suits and warrants for store accounts, and families impoverished by judgments and *ca sas.*, no New York notes sent back unpaid because the merchant cannot collect from the people to whom he has sold, on credit, the goods which he bought on credit. A cash retail business would effectually stop these frequently recurring money panics.

A St. Louis paper states that country merchants of that and the adjoining States owe to the merchants of St. Louis twenty millions of dollars, one-fourth of which, if paid, would make the money market of St. Louis perfectly easy. But the country merchants say they cannot pay because the farmers, their customers, do not pay them. On this state of things, the following very just comments are made.

"A country merchant has no right to *impose* thus on the parties who furnish him goods with which he conducts his busines and makes his living. He comes to St. Louis and buys goods. He solemnly promises to pay for them in two, four and six months. But how does he perform? He takes his goods home, opens his store, makes a flaming show, and invites and urges the farmers, and the farmers' wives, and sons, and daughters to buy as much as they want, *on credit*, without even a hint of pay-day, or of the debts he has promised to make good to the St. Louis merchants. The farmers are often taken quite by surprise by the bills rendered by the country merchant. Parties who *buy on credit*, always are surprised when the bills come in. And finding them so much larger than they expected, they coolly tell the country merchant that they are not prepared to pay, and he must take their notes, payable *in one year*, for the amount. And the country merchant, for fear of losing so *good a customer*, for fear of offending a man whose family buys so liberally of him, and for fear of a rival storekeeper in the village getting all that man's custom next year, quietly acquiesces in the arrangement, defrauds the St. Louis merchant, and takes a *long note* for that which is entitled to *cash*. The result is, he is disappointed, he disappoints the St. Louis merchant who furnished him the goods—he disappoints his banker, and the banker, being burthened with a load of local accommodations, cannot advance money on produce bills, by which the farmers' products are to be conveyed to market, and the final result is, no shipments of produce, no buyers of produce, and consequent low prices and serious disappointment in returns of the crop to farmers themselves.

"Thus it is that every ill thing in this world returns, in the end, to afflict its author. The failure of the farmer to *buy for cash*, or his failure to pay *punctually* the merchant or grocer with whom he deals, disappoints one business after another until all classes are affected; and the money market is seriously depressed, and the farmer's own products are forced, in the end, to bear the brunt of the loss.

"If every farmer in Missouri, Iowa and Illinois should pay *to-morrow* what he owes to his merchant or grocer, and the next day the country merchant or grocer should transmit the amount due to the St. Louis merchant, we could *pledge a million* that the third day the farmer's wheat, or hogs, or whatever he has to sell, would bring *twenty per cent* more in St. Louis than it can be made to bring, the way matters stand.

"Is not this an incentive to farmers to pay their debts? Why, the very increase of the price they would get for their products would wipe out every bill now due to their merchant or grocer."

The experience of St. Louis is, we suspect, the experience of every other trading town. Does not every merchant in Fayetteville *feel* it to be true? Who is there here that would be cramped if he could collect in what is *past due* in the country around? A case in point: Some very particular friends of ours sent out urgent duns in the months of May and July last, for about $8,000, due them in small sums by a large number of persons, some of it due for a long time; and up to this date they have received about 15 per cent. of the amount. Is not this outrageous? If the debtors were not *able* to pay, it is bad enough; but if able, as doubtless most of them are, to pay such small amounts, it is outrageously unjust.

Is there a remedy for the evil? We adopt and endorse a few more sentences of the writer in the Commercial, as follows:—

"Let every country merchant *gradually* change his business from credit to cash. He has seen enough of the evil and folly of scattering his effects broadcast over the land, as it were; and now let him begin to lessen and abridge his credits, and in time stand out boldly as a seller of goods for *cash only*. It can be done. There is no general necessity for the community to indulge in rich fancy goods, ten dollar bonnets, and five dollar parasols, until they have earned the money to pay for them. In the state of Ohio, there is a town, which up to two years ago had suffered a very evil reputation among our city jobbers as a hard place to which to sell goods.

"At length the merchants there, perceiving that their business salvation depended upon some energetic movements, and disgusted themselves with the then existing state of things, came out boldly and entered into a written mutual obligation to make no more sales on credit. It has worked admirably. The surrounding community seeing that the days of *trust* were over, bought all the goods they really needed for *cash*. There is now no safer place in all the West, to which to sell goods than to this town. I have several customers there, doing business on small capitals, and it affords me pleasure, as I see their goods packed and shipped, to feel that they are not destined to be fooled away.

"The farmer, the artisan, and indeed every head of a household throughout the country, might aid in this much needed reform, *if he would*. Suppose one of these should kindly say to his family, in substance: "Now, wife and daughters, your dresses are a little on the old style, to be sure, and my best coat I have had so long, that like old Hunks's, it has been in fashion several times; but yet let us be independent enough to wear these until we have earned money enough to buy better. I can not consent to run in debt, and so run our necks in a noose from which it might take years to extricate us."

Such a man as this, pertinaciously abiding by a resolution so fraught with honesty and common sense, would teach his family a lesson of incalculable value to them through life; and prove himself fit to occupy positions of honor and trust in the service of his fellow men."

STOLEN GOODS FOUND.—We are glad to hear that about $150 worth of the goods stolen from the store of Messrs. C. J. & R. H. Jones on the night of the 13th ult. have been found. They were hidden under an unoccupied dwelling. The robber has not been detected, we believe.

NEW CORN.—At Lexington (S. C.) new corn has been sold at $1 a bushel.

In some parts of Illinois farmers are offering new corn at 15 cents a bushel.

Wheat sells in Salem, N. C. at 85 cents a bushel.

DEFALCATIONS.—Two cases of defalcation of Bank officers have recently been discovered in Charleston, S. C.—Mr. Miller, Teller of the Bank of the State of S. C. for $20,000, and W. H. Bartless, Teller of the South Western Rail Road Bank for $60,000. The former attempted suicide, and the latter ran off but was arrested at Wilmington. "The way of the transgressor is hard."

THE LABORER WORTHY OF HIS HIRE.—The New York Herald is considered in New York as one of the prime getters-up of the troubles in the money market. One of the effects of the panic is the failure of Persse & Brooks, by which the proprietor of the Herald loses $70,000.

STATE STOCKS.—We note sales in New York on Saturday last, North Carolina sixes at 90; Virginia do. at 81; Missouri do. at 70.

A fire at Beaufort, N. C., on the 24th ult., destroyed the dwelling and outhouses of Mr. E. W. Dudley, loss $5,000; the dwelling of Josiah F. Bell, loss $1,000; and other property valued at $4,000.

At Plymouth, N. C. a fire occurred on the 22d, which destroyed eight stores and dwellings, with an aggregate loss of about $30,000. Principal sufferers, Wm. Winthrop, J. Cohn, Wm. Clements, J. McC. Boyle, Bateman & Smith, J. B. Beazely's estate, Mary Lee, J. H. McRea, and J. C. Norcom.

A libel suit was tried before Judge Caldwell, at Hertford Superior Court, lately, in which A. W. Darden sued five persons for charging him with falsehood, &c. &c., in a publication exposing the causes of his expulsion from the Council of the American party in Hertford. He laid his damages at $25,000, and recovered $1 50, and costs. The latter are said to amount to $2000 to $3000.

For the plaintiff Hon. David Outlaw, J. Parker Jordan, P. H. Winston, R. R. Heath, and Mr. Hines. For the defence, W. N. H. Smith, D. A. Barnes, Henry Gilliam, Berry Hardy, and T. Garrett, Esqs.

COTTON RECEIPTS.—The total receipts of new cotton are 20,744 bales, against 62,179 last year; decrease, 41,435 bales. The stock on hand at the beginning of the present cotton year, Sept. 1, was 16,511 bales less than last year. Total deficiency so far, 57,946 bales.

A RACE.—Two planters had a race with their wagons into the village of Anderson, S. C. about midnight of Thursday week, to secure the credit of selling the first new cotton. One of them woke up a buyer and sold to him before daybreak, at 17 cents a lb. The other, though defeated, received 17 cents also.

GEN. GID. J. PILLOW.—Lieut. Gen. Scott publishes a card in the National Intelligencer emphatically denying the statements made by Gen. Pillow. He says that he "never, at any time, paid to Gen. Santa Anna, or caused to be paid to him, or to another for his use and benefit, one dollar or more, on any account, or in any way whatever." Poor Pillow's chances for senatorial honors are dwindling away.

The U. S. Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows has been in session at Baltimore for a week past, disposing of the business in a very quiet way. Friendship, Love and Truth is their motto; and, as friendship, love and truth are the things which the world are in most need of just now, we are happy to be assured by the Annual Report, that the Order throughout the United States continues to maintain its high position as a charitable and benevolent institution—and that for charitable purposes alone, upwards of a million of dollars have been, during that period, expended.

N. Y. Express.

Great Cry and Little Wool.—An Ethiopian infant, just born.

A Prolific Stalk of Cotton.—The Macon *Telegraph* says:—We were shown last week a stalk of Cotton from the plantation of D. Adams, Esq., of Houston county, bearing the immense number of *three hundred and ninety six bolls and forms*, of which *two hundred and nine* were fully developed. This astonishing yield was produced from Boyd's prolific variety, and we believe has never been surpassed.

Several lots of sirup from the Chinese sugar cane have been offered in the market of St. Louis, some of which were of very superior quality, and brought from forty-five to fifty cents per gallon. Confidence in the article, as an established product of our latitude, is increasing. Most of that which has been cut was harvested too early to make good sugar.—*St. Louis Rep.*

Cheap Newspapers.—The Philadelphia News publishes a list of fifteen Pennsylvania newspapers whose support for Fremont in the last Presidential campaign was purchased for the small sum of $6,400. The highest price paid was $1,000; the lowest $75. Close calculations of the value of each paper seem to have been made, most of them receiving odd instead of round numbers.

DIED,

In this town, yesterday morning, Capt. JOHN CROW, an old and respected citizen.

In New York, on the 25th instant, JOS. FRANCIS LIPPITT, formerly of this town.

In Montgomery, Alabama, on the 2d ultimo, of cancer, Mr. JOHN MINTS, formerly of Brunswick county, N. C.

In Raleigh, on Friday the 25th instant, after a very brief illness, Mrs. MARY L. TAYLOR, wife of Mr. Thomas P. Taylor, Esq'r, and daughter of the late Hon. L. D. Henry, in the 22d year of her age.

In Clinton, on the 25th of Sept'r, Mrs. ELIZABETH SHINE, wife of J F Shine, aged 38 years, 4 months and 21 days.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh & Co's Line,—Sept'r 30 and Oct'r 1, Strs Magnolia and Fanny, with goods for Ray & Pearce, J W Baker, F D Breece, C E Leete, J H Hall, S W Tillinghast & Co, J H Pritchett, W H Carver, J S Banks, W F Wightman, R Little, S J Hinsdale, E J Hale & Son.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Sept'r 26—Brig Hancock from Boston; Schr Rescue fm Portland, Sarah Peters fm New York. 28—Schr Joseph Lawrence fm New London, Eureka from Lockwood's Folly, Devil Bug from Smithville. 29—Brig Henry fm Havana; Schr L P Smith from New York, Thomas Jefferson fm Baltimore, Martha Skinner from Martinique.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the President Directors, and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear, at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, for the issue of new certificates in lieu of the originals, which have been lost or destroyed.

One for one share in the name of John D. Toomer, No. 292, 14 Dec'r, 1811.

One for one share in the name of John D. Toomer, No. 293, 14 Dec'r, 1811.

HENRY TOOMER,
JOHN S. TOOMER,
Ex'rs of John D. Toomer.

Aug. 31. 38*3m

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY,
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1857.

Margaret Pearson, Sarah Stewart, vs. Richmond N. Pearson, Ex'r of Martha A. Pearson and others.
Petition for Settlement and Legacies.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants, Clinton Pearson, Benjamin F. Pearson, William P. Johnson and wife Eliza, James Johnson, William Johnson, Herbert P. Johnson, Francis M. Pearson, Francis Rogers, Benjamin Rogers, and John R. Tullis and wife Emeline, reside beyond the limits of this State, It is therefore Ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Defendants to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Anson at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in October next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Plaintiffs' petition, or judgment pro confesso will be rendered, and the case heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the second Monday in July, A. D. 1857, and in the 82d year of American Independence. J. WHITE, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1857.

Walter R. Leak, Ex'r of Jelson B. Douglass, vs. Caroline Anderson.
Petition for an Account and Settlement.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant in this case resides beyond the limits of this State, It is therefore Ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Defendant to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Anson at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in October next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Plaintiff's petition, or judgment pro confesso will be rendered, and the case heard ex parte as to her.

Witness, Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the second Monday in July, A. D. 1857, and in the 82d year of American Independence. J. WHITE, Clerk.

38*6t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1857.

Robert H. Burns vs. John Winfield.
Original Attachment—Levied in the hands of David Carpenter as Garnishee.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John Winfield, the Defendant in this case, has removed beyond the limits of this State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him, It is therefore Ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying said Defendant to be and appear at the next term of said Court, to be held for the County of Anson at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in October next, then and there to plead, answer or replevy to Plaintiff's demand, or judgment final will be rendered against him.

Witness, Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the second Monday of July, A. D. 1857, and in the 82d year of American Independence.
38*6t] J. WHITE, Clerk.

RAN OFF! RAN OFF!!

RAN off from my lot on Wednesday, the 2d of September, my MULE. Said Mule is a Red Sorrel Mule, about common size, poached mane and tail; and its tail and mane is light colored—no other marks, except from the gear. Where the said Mule was raised I can't tell; but I think it was brought out of a drove at Wadesborough. Any one seeing such Mule loose or confined will please take it up. Perhaps some one has stolen it since it ran off, as I can't hear of it. Any one hearing or taking up said Mule will be paid for their trouble.

Address me at Mount Gilead, Montgomery County, N. C. JOHN DUNN, Sen'r

Sept. 11, 1857. 44-*4w

A REMINISCENCE—CLAY AND CALHOUN.

Did Henry Clay Swear?—A New York correspondent of the Charleston Mercury, speaking of Harper's Magazine for April, says:

"I note in the Editor's drawer, among a variety of interesting anecdotes, one of a passage between Messrs. Clay and Calhoun, in which a little verbal inaccuracy occurs; which somewhat lessens the effect of the latter's retort. When Mr. Clay said, "The gentleman has gone over to the enemy," he continued, "and I leave it *to time to disclose his motive*," the answer of Mr. Calhoun, as we remember it, was, "Unfortunately for the Senator of Kentucky, when *he* went over to the enemy, he did *not* leave it to time to disclose *his* motive."

"The impulsive speech of Mr. Clay, on receiving this retort, has been admitted by the editor. He said, *sotto voce*, but sufficiently loud for those about him, "A clear hit, by ——!" It was, indeed, one of the most exquisite of retorts —the more happy, as so prompt, so clear, so entirely within the parliamentary proprieties—nothing coarse, rude, vulgar—but a graceful thrust of his polished rapier, casting off the enemy's foil, and following up the advantage by a direct thrust into the bosom."

The writer of these lines, then a youth, had the privilege of hearing, in 1837, the debate referred to in the above—and it has ever since been one of his most vivid recollections. Too ardent and inexperienced then to realize how men could hold opinions contrary to those he had been taught to consider orthodox, Henry Clay was to him the *impersonation* of evil. And John C. Calhoun, just then coming again to the Democratic party, on the sub-treasury question, he had long since been placarded in Blair's paper, the Washington Globe, by which all good Democrats were then expected to square their faith—as John Cataline Calhoun. Such were the pre-conceived prejudices with which the writer listened to that remarkable debate between these two orators. At its conclusion his prejudices were gone to the winds, and he felt a thrill of pride that the councils of his country were dignified and guided by such brilliant geniuses and magnificent men.

The struggle between the two champions was no holiday pastime. The blows exchanged were such as only giants could give, and such as only giants could withstand. The contest was like that described by Milton between the superhuman spirits, who plucked up hills for missiles, but found even such weapons unavailing. Mr. Clay led off in a speech that we thought must inevitably crush Mr. Calhoun. He spoke of the contest which for years Mr. Calhoun and himself had side by side been waging against the "usurpations" of that "extraordinary man," General Jackson. He told how the "boding fancies" of "my quondam friend" could, in the various stages of that struggle, see nothing but gloom in the future—nothing but tremendous and fast-coming disasters to the country. The blows which he struck were in consequence, given with the energy of despair, rather than the animation of hope. He, Mr. Clay, had preferred to look upon the brightest side of things. He had even sought, in their many interviews and consultations, to administer comfort to his gallant comrade in arms —but like Rachael of old, he refused to be comforted. Kind fortunes, however, had smiled upon their good cause. The battle was bravely fought. The victory was already won, and was in their grasp. The patriotic heart was beating high; rejoicings began to swell up all over the land. The consummation long labored for had been almost reached. Executive usurpation was under the frown of an indignant people—and the country was almost safe.

Where now was his gallant friend from South Carolina? Where was he in this moment of triumph, when a few more brave efforts would have finished the work in which for years he had been toiling? Was he exchanging congratulations with his comrades? Was he cheering on his followers? Alas! no. Instead of the proud battle-cry which he was wont to utter, suddenly he sounded a retreat! In that auspicious, that long-prayed for, that critical moment, he called to his legions, and bade them retreat from the field. Aye, more; he bade them follow him to the enemy!

He, Mr. Clay, heard the news with deep alarm. He well knew the commanding and the deserved influence of the gentleman. He knew the multitudes that followed him as faithfully as clan ever followed chieftain, and he trembled lest the weakened ranks of the Whig army should no longer be able to cope with the disciplined and strengthened forces of the Administration. He had waited therefore with much anxiety to see the extent of the defection. The rolling of the retreat drum finally ceased; the dust raised by the retiring squadrons cleared away—the company led off by the gentleman from South Carolina became visible. "He, himself, sir, constituted horse, foot and dragoon! In the language of his late principal opponent, but now his most distinguished ally, (Col. Benton,) 'he went over, *so-l-i-t-a-a-r-y* and alone!' He went over, sir, and left it to posterity to discover his motives." Mr. Clay then took up Mr. Calhoun's Edge Hill letter, wherein he assigned the reasons of his change of party relations; one of which was that none of the advantages of victory to the Whigs, would enure to the benefit of the State Rights wing of the alliance. Mr. Clay had thought, he said, that the Senator had been actuated by a pure patriotism, that looked only to the averting of great evils to the country, and not to the *spoils of o-f-f-i-c-e!*—the "fruits of victory!" It had been left to the gentleman in the face of all his lofty protestations to proclaim a motive of which otherwise he would never have dared to suspect him!

Mr. Clay spoke at much length, and with great deliberation throughout. His deep sonorous voice rang through the Senate chamber; not a whisper was lost. Much of the time while speaking, he leaned against the partition separating the Hall from the lobby—and often he would walk some distance from his desk to help himself to a pinch of snuff from some senator's box. When he introduced any printed extracts into his remarks, he would call upon his colleague, Mr. Crittenden, to relieve him by reading it. Commanding in his appearance, his dignity approached the sublime when describing the warfare which had been waged upon himself. After giving a narrative of the earlier differences, and their adjustment, between Gen Jackson and himself, he told of the last and final dislike which Gen. Jackson had conceived of him, growing chiefly out of the discovery that he, Mr. Clay, could not be cajoled or used for Gen. J.'s purpose. "*Then* it was," said Mr. Clay "that they let loose their d-o-g-s upon me! But though for twenty years the war has been unceasing, I yet stand here this day, *unawed, unbent, unterrified!*" As he pronounced the last three words, it is impossible to conceive a nobler figure or prouder bearing than that presented by his tall, manly form, erect even beyond the perpendicular; and his lofty, defiant crest.

While Mr. Clay was speaking, Mr. Calhoun was generally in motion—walking much of the time in the lobby in the rear of the presiding officer's chair. He listened attentively, but did not interrupt the speaker. When Mr. Clay concluded the Senate adjourned.

Two weeks after Mr. Calhoun replied. He had studied and arranged his argument; and his pathway was a stream of light. He reviewed his political career; showed how the charges of inconsistency—brought against him by weak minds, grew in fact, out of his very consistency—a consistency which would abandon party before principle. He said he had always been ready to co-operate with those who would act with him in achieving a public good; that such an object was the only bond of party union which he recognized; that with this view he had co-operated with the Whigs, with the majority of whom he disagreed on important political questions, for the purpose of breaking down the dangerous usurpations of executive power. That object was now accomplished, and the alliance ended with its purpose. Further co-operations with the Whigs, would, by placing them in power, install principles to which he had ever been opposed; for the State Rights portion of the Whigs, being the weaker wing, could not expect the advantages of victory to enure to the benefit of their principles. This was what he meant by that remark in which the Senator, prompted from within, sees a longing after the vile spoils of office, instead of a laudable patriotic sentiment.

Mr. Calhoun next explained his connection with the sub-treasury system. He showed that he had always favored it as the true, constitutional expedient; that when Gen. Jackson had recommended the system of Deposites in the State Banks, he with about thirty other Congressmen, had advocated the sub-treasury in preference. The State Banks had been tried, and the result was such, that the very party which then advocated that system, and denounced him for opposing it, now renounced it themselves, and recommended the sub-treasury scheme as a substitute. Was he therefore to abandon a measure which he had always advocated? Was he to reject the aid now profferred? Was he to quit his own ground because those who had opposed him have found out their mistake and come to his side? Was he thus to make war against a correct principle? Such a course might suit the mere unscrupulous party man, but it did not become an honest statesman. It might comport with Mr. Clay's sense of public duty, but it did not suit him.

Having concluded his defence, he pointed it thus: "So, sir, the arrow of calumny which the Senator has hurled at me, falls harmless at my feet. I *stamp* it in the dust with *s-c-o-r-n!* I do more. I pick it up. I hurl it *back!* What the Senator charges *me* with, *he* himself has been guilty of. *He* once "went over" on a memorable occasion—but did *not* leave it to posterity to discover his motives."

Mr. Calhoun, while speaking, maintained a stern attitude, and stood in the aisle by the side of his desk. His gesture was short and nervous, and chiefly with the right hand. His articulation was rapid, but not so much so as to be at all indistinct, as we had been led to expect. His pronunciation of some words was faulty; "*point*," for example, he pronounced "*pint*." His keen eye was unwaveringly fastened upon Mr. Clay, who sat upon the opposite side of the Chamber, and to him, rather than to the Speaker or the Senate, he addressed all his remarks.

Between Mr. Calhoun's nervous, flashing, *electric* oratory, and the calm magnificence of Mr. Clay's elocution, the difference was as great as that between the flow of Niagara and that of the Amazon; but each had its powerful charm, and no listener could wish either was other than what it was. To Mr. Clay, one listened with less fatigue—he would be delighted indeed with magnificent bursts, and charmed with the witchery of voice and action, but never taxed above his strength. He was conducted by a path which led to pleasant prospects, and wound amid shades and water-falls. Mr. Calhoun's hearers were compelled to share excitement—to get, so to speak, into the same electrical state. And the path which the orator marked out, though bright with a singularly lucid logic, yet led so directly on, and was so rapidly traversed, that he who would accompany him, had not the time, any more than the inclination, to loiter, and would not be conscious until the close, how his powers had been tasked. Listening to Mr. Calhoun was quick-step marching to the music of the bugle and the drum.

While Mr. Calhoun was delivering his speech, Mr. Clay sat at his desk, and wore an easy, careless air; occasionally conversing with those around him, and listening without seeming to listen. But it was plain to a careful observer that his unconcern was only assumed and professional; for when some shaft was hurled, keener than the rest, of that unceasing volley sped against him by the unerring and giant arm of his antagonist, the veil of indifference was too thin to conceal the sensibility which showed that it had found its mark.

When Mr. Calhoun uttered the retort above quoted, his attitude and bearing were a study for an artist. The curling lip and the scowling countenance gave expression to a contemptuous disdain which he could not utter nor we describe, as he stamped "into the dust with *s-c-o-r-n*" the imaginary arrow of calumny which Mr. Clay had shot at him, but which had spent itself in its flight. And as he suited the action to the word, the dust rose from the floor, and the Senate Chamber rang beneath the fierce energy of his tread. Then when he "picked it up" and "hurled it back" with a gesture equally vigorous and appropriate to that action, one could almost see the poisoned missile as it flew back to its source. If Mr. Clay had been clothed in the armor of Ahab the shaft would have found a joint through which to enter. He quivered as he felt the smart and the shock; but we do not think he made the exclamation attributed to him in the paragraph quoted at the head of this sketch. We, at least, heard and saw nothing of it. He seized his pen—a pen with a long and apparently untrimmed top —and commenced writing as if taking notes.

This was perhaps an artifice—if so, it was not skillfully, because too suddenly done. Perhaps it was an unconscious act. As he wrote, the large play of the upper end of his quill indicated that he might be loosely scribbling, so to speak, rather than noting down the words which were burning into his flesh, and which no note was necessary to fasten forever in his memory.

When Mr. Calhoun concluded, Mr. Clay immediately rejoined. He rose under an excitement, such as he at no time had manifested in his first speech, like a stalwart warrior not weakened or dismayed, but goaded and smarting from wounds which he was now permitted to avenge. He commenced by saying that when he was assailed —when his career was called under review—it did not take him two or three weeks of long researches of midnight toil to prepare his defence. He stood ever ready, arrayed as he was in the panoply of conscious integrity, to vindicate his fair name against all assaults from whatever quarter. He continued in a speech, the conclusion of which we were not privileged to hear, but which gave great satisfaction to his admirers.

Henry Clay and Mrs. Polk.—Just before Mr. Polk retired from the Presidency, Mr. Clay called on him and Mrs. Polk, and being in one of his happiest humors was unusually animated and agreeable. Something being said about their retirement from office, Mr. Clay exclaimed, turning to Mr. Polk, "Whatever may be said of your administration, sir, there are no *two* opinions of your's, madam," turning to Mrs. Polk—"It has been *eminently successful*."

A MEMORABLE MONTH.

"Thirty days hath September" says the rhyme of the almanac, and it were a sad thing if every September had thirty days as full of disaster as the month to which we have just bid farewell. We are heartily glad to welcome Obtober as auspicious of better things; October which is suggestive at once of animation and of decay, the period when business renews its dormant energies and when nature assumes for a brief season her robe of beauty to be laid aside for the mantle of death, the snow. September, 1857—it will long be painfully remembered in the United States by many sad hearts as the period from which the shadow of a great despair first began to fall upon them, in the loss of some dearly loved one who went down in the *Central America*. There are others, perhaps, who will recur to the month for all time to come as the melancholy date of their pecuniary overthrow, a black month, indeed, in which shipwreck was made of their hardly earned fortunes and their cherished hopes for the future.

As for the country at large, we have every reason to believe that the late commercial panic will work no permanent injury to its interests. Our resources are too great, our recuperative forces are too great, our energies are altogether too elastic, for us to be kept down long by such a temporary disaster as that which has recently befallen the land. As for the immediate effect, it can not be widely ruinous, since the crops have been abundant and every thing betokens prosperity outside of the commercial circle in which the late troubles have arisen. After the equinoctial, we have a right to look for the golden evenings and the soft hazy atmosphere of October, and so we think that after such a storm in the financial world we may rationally expect a return of calm and prosperous days. Before the month on which we have entered this morning shall have run its course, we hope that confidence will be fully restored, and that the dark clouds which threatened to overspread the whole sky of our credit will have quite passed away.—*Petersburg Express*

WALL STREET.

The Tribune thus graphically describes Wall street.

Wall street is *sui generis*. No other thoroughfare is like it. Its features are peculiar. No 'Change Alley is like it; no other Bourse—no other Rialto. Trinity Church looks down upon it, like a supervisor, but Trinity Church cannot Christianize it. Like a melon growing next to a pumpkin, the Church may have a savor of its neighbor, but Wall street will never obtain any flavor from the Church.

The name of Downing street in London is irrevocably associated with diplomacy; so is Wall street with stock-jobbing; but as Downing street is not full of foreign ministers, with faces Palmerston-ward, neither is Wall street occupied solely by the members of the Brokers' Board.

Wall street is not a long street, though it is felt a long ways. A man, without corns, can walk the length of it in five minutes. Another, if he should keep on, would find him in the East River. It is not a wide street. Bids have been made from curb to curb. Wheels get "locked" there daily, especially near the head of it, and a vast deal of highly ornamental profanity is done by sweet-tempered carmen, who, having wedged themselves in, seem to think that, like "the poor debtor," they can *swear* themselves out.

It is not a handsome street, still there is nothing wooden in it, except, perhaps, the heads of some stock-buyers. White marble, brown freestone, terra-cotta and substantial granite bespeak its wealth. Here is that wonderfully intricate building, the Merchants' Exchange, as full of lawyer, insurance and other offices as a dog is of fleas. Near by is the *locus in quo* of the Brokers' Board, where many millions of dollars daily "change hands and cross over," while the members cheerfully (speaking in metaphor) "balance to their partners." In the rotunda of the edifice real estate auctioneers are crying assiduously, yet without shedding a tear, over sacrifices of property to an almost fabulous amount.

On the other side of Wall, at the corner of Nassau, and facing Broad street, stands—nay, it don't stands, but *squats*—the Custom-House, where there has been so much hard swearing over fraudulent invoices and political assessments, that the white marble columns have turned as gray as an old man's hair, or as Chelmsford granite, which they much resemble.

On either side of the street is an illustrious row of banks and insurance offices, with foreign insurance agents, land agents, coal agents, railroad agents, steamship agents, and many other sorts of agents (Satan's too, perhaps,) including some lawyers on the second and higher floors. The basements swarm with brokers. Every nook and cranny in all these buildings command high rents. Add to this picture innumerable groups of earnest talking, scolding, chaffering, gesticulating men, dividing the rapid currents of merchants, brokers, clerks, foreign consuls, financiers and commercial editors, who are continually passing, and you, who have never seen this notorious thoroughfare, will have a tolerably graphic idea of Wall street.

NEVER DESPAIR.—The N. Y. Journal of Commerce says of the present money troubles,—

"Let no one sit down in hopeless despair. The trumpet, which is to the timid but the note of warning, proclaiming an impending disaster, is to the brave heart the signal of battle, and the warrior will gird himself for the strife. We have been asked to cry "land ho!" and have been unable to respond, because, amid the rolling of the waves, we could not catch a glimpse of the shore. But that is no reason why the ship should sink! He is a poor sailor who is courageous only when the land is in sight. We are not going to sink, even though we do fall into the trough of the sea. We have no famine in the land, and he who earns his bread in the struggle, "verily he shall be fed." This is no time for idle wailing, or useless lamentations. The past, like the smooth bald crown of old Father Time in the picture, has not a single lock by which we can cling. Let it go, and let us meet the future boldly. Half the danger is imaginary; it may scare us like our lengthening shadow, if we plunge back into the darkness, but it will fade as we prepare to meet it. "We need united action," says one; this is true, but we need courage first, without which, any plan of action must fail."

Many a man (says the N. Y. Mirror) will find out, before our present financial calamities are over, the truth of Shakspeare's lines:

"Sweet are the uses of adversity,
Which, like the toad, ugly and venomous,
Wears yet a precious jewel in its head."

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29.

Heavy Fraud.—The American Sunday School Union has recently discovered that notes and acceptances of the board amounting to nearly $89,000 have been circulated without authority. A card has been prepared, disowning them, and asserting that the board is not responsible for their payment.

The Cotton Crop.—From reliable data, received at Washington, it has been ascertained that the cotton crop of the United States, for the year ending on the 30th of last June, is 303,149,216 pounds short of the preceding year. The value, however, was $6,396,608 greater.

Stoppage of Mills.—Nearly all the cotton and woolen mills of Philadelphia have stopped already and the remainder are only working up the limited supply of material on hand. Some have ceased from a want of funds, while others, finding that goods could not be manufactured except at a loss, wisely resolved to let their mills stand idle until the times change and the products pay remunerative prices. With this latter class, comprising less than a third of the whole number of our mills, it is a question of time when they will resume.

All kinds of material command very high prices, and many of the manufactured articles are almost entirely unsaleable. These stoppages have thrown out of employment over four thousand males and females, whose weekly pages amounted to $25,000, or about $110,000 a month. If the other mills stop, as many more operatives will lose their employment, and the public will have to sustain them. The picture is a sad and gloomy one, and if relief is not promptly extended the distress and suffering of our city this winter will be far greater than has ever been known.

Philadelphia Press.

NORRISTOWN, Pa., Sept. 28.

Effects of the Hard Times.—Jamison's cotton mill stopped operations on Saturday last, throwing about 250 hands out of work. Also, Macready's cotton mill has closed: Jas. Hooven's rolling mill, William Schall's rolling mill, and some smaller concerns. There must be 600 or 700 hands thrown out of work by the above suspensions. The Montgomery County Bank suspended specie payments this morning. The above mills hope to commence again in a few weeks; but the prospect is that others will stop soon, instead of any resuming.

The Financial Troubles.—There is much trouble experienced by our retail dealers to obtain sufficient specie to cary on their business, most purchasers presenting bank notes in payment for the smallest sums, no one being willing to part with the little specie they have, but desiring to accumulate as much as possible for future emergencies. The brokers were yesterday charging from 7 to 10 per cent. premium for gold and silver, and the discount on Virginia and North Carolina money ranged from 7 to 10 per cent. in exchange for Baltimore Bank notes. Some of our banks continue to redeem their $5 notes, whilst others refuse to give specie for any of their issues.—*Baltimore American.*

Reduced Prices.—The produce markets are feeling the money pressure, and lower prices for flour, wheat, corn, and cotton satisfy the holders. Our debts have got to be paid off, and in this process prices will have to go still lower, and become settled, and food be so cheap that we can afford to go to work before business will flourish again. As all prices are settling at the same time, the relative values of exchangeable products will not be much altered by this reduction, so that farmers will really get as much of exchangeable value for their products as they did under high prices. They may get but one dollar for their wheat, but if that dollar purchases as great a supply of groceries or domestic goods as two dollars did during the expansion, they do not lose by the reduction. When one dollar does the work that two previously effected, it is evident that it will not require so much capital to set industry in motion or give labor an opportunity to help itself by its own physicial energies.—*Phil. Ledger.*

Important to Travellers.—The different railroad companies of Richmond have determined that from this date they will not receive for freight or fare on their roads, any other note than those of the Bank of Virginia, Farmers Bank of Virginia and Exchange Bank of Virginia. They also require travelers to pay in specie for all "fares" under $2 50. When the fare is over that amount, the ticket agents will furnish the change.

Negroes Depreciating in Price.—The derangement in financial affairs has caused a heavy depreciation in the price of negroes of all grades at Richmond. The impossibility of getting money from the South, and the high rates of exchange now asked have driven the largest traders out of the market, so that there is nothing being done in the business.

The Panic at Philadelphia.—The papers of the Quaker City teem with accounts of the late suspensions, and its effects. Among other items the *Sun* records the following: Many of the proprietors of large factories were unable to pay their hands, and some of them fared badly. We know of one laboring man who came home on Saturday night without a dollar, but he made out well, for friends sent in enough to feed the young ones and himself. A Frenchman, it is said, went to a certain Savings Fund and demanded gold for a thousand dollars he had deposited. The cashier was about to comply with his demands, who said. "Ah, ha, you got him, hay; well, you got him I no want him, but if you hadn't got him I would want him, so you keep him again."

United States Stocks Abroad.—The London Times, in the course of a recent article, stated that the United States stocks held in England were to the extent of from eighty to one hundred millions of pounds sterling, that is from $400,000,000 to $500,000,000. This must be an error; for, according to the United States Treasury Report for 1856, the total amount of American stock held by foreigners, so far as the returns were received, amounted to $202,922,937. Thus—

United States stocks	$5,000,000
State stocks	72,931,507
Cities and towns	16,462,322
Counties	5,000,000
Railroad bonds	93,871,000
Railroad stocks	9,000,000
Banks	9,688,996
Insurance companies	878,172
Canal bonds	1,967,547
Canal stocks	554,900
Miscellaneous stocks	802,720
Miscellaneous bonds	265,773

It is right to add that all the returns were not obtained, but, making the most liberal allowances for absent accounts, it may be fairly inferred that the entire amount of stocks held in Europe does not exceed $300,000,000. Such at least was the impression when a previous return was ordered.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.

Advices from the West—The Mormons Preparing for Hostilities.—Advices to the 5th instant, have been received from Fort Kearney. Two companies had arrived there on their way to Salt Lake. The Fifth and Tenth Regiments had reached La Jamie. Col. Hoffman had seized 500 kegs of powder in a Mormon train. Returning Californians say the Mormons are making open preparations for hostilities against the United States. Elder Kimball has intimated in a sermon at Salt Lake, that the army supplies would never reach Utah.

International Sympathy.—We are informed (says the Journal of Commerce) on good authority that President Buchanan, at a late interview with Lord Napier, took occasion to express his sympathy for England in her present trouble in India, and that the President's kindly sentiments have been duly conveyed to her Majesty the Queen.

Why is a kiss like some sermons? Because there are two heads and one application.

Our Exports.—Under the commercial head can be found a comparative statement of the principal articles of exports from this port for the third quarter ending Oct. 1st, as compared with the same period of 1856—compiled from the daily reports of this paper.

It will be seen that in the matter of our coast-wise exports we have fallen short, as compared with last year, in Rosin, Staves, Ground Peas, Sheeting, Rough Rice, Paper, and Wheat.

But we have gained in Spirits Turpentine, Tar, Pitch, Timber, Lumber, Shingles, Flour, and Yarn.

Our foreign exports show a falling off in the article of Timber, only, whilst we gain largely in Rosin, Crude Turpentine, Tar, Lumber, and Shingles.—*Wilmington Herald.*

Unfortunate Accident.—We regret to learn, that on Saturday night, the 19th instant, E. C. Davidson, Esq., of this county, had his dwelling house, furniture, Library, Clothes and some sixty dollars in money entirely consumed. He was in Charlotte on that day and when he reached home, about 11 o'clock, he found every thing in ashes. The negroes were at home, but they could tell nothing about how the fire originated. As there was no necessity for fire in the house, it is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Charlotte Whig.

THE GREAT WRECK.

Sufferings of the Rescued on Board the Brig Marine.

Mrs. Marvin and Mrs. Kittridge, two of the lady passengers of the steamer *Central America*, give the following account of the five days spent by them on board the brig *Marine:*

BRIG MARINE—SOCIAL LIFE UPON HER.

When we got to the *Marine* the water was washing and dashing over her guards, and we were handed right into the water. Thirty women and twenty-six children were stowed into the little cabin by setting them down on the floor as closely as they could sit. The only seats in the cabin were two or three trunks and as many stools. There were only seven berths in the brig. Shortly after getting on board, tea was passed round among us. We had not eaten anything since Friday morning; so it was the best tea I ever tasted. There were only five cups for us all to drink out of. Some hard crackers were also passed around. The cabin was about eight feet square, the captain's and mate's rooms together, making up nearly as much room, were given us. The captain and crew appropriated all their spare clothing to our use. The berths were mostly occupied by children. Mrs. A. Ellis, of Waterford, Ohio, was very sick, and had four children under her charge. We managed to get them all into one berth, and ever afterward that berth was known as the "bird's nest." The rest of us sat around on the floor on anything we could find, or upon nothing. I sat down right by the cabin door, through which the water was rushing in all night. I sat all night up to my waist in water. The storm was very high, the sea broke over us and the ship was tossed to and fro like a feather in a gale. I shall never forget that night; I had to hold on to the door with all my strength when the vessel lurched. Thus I sat all night, everything on or about me being perfectly wet. Mrs. Marvin sat in a cupboard, with a pair of gentleman's white pants on and a gentleman's coat on, looking just like a man.

Mrs. Marvin—O, don't put that in.

Mrs. Kittridge—All the ladies who got on board at first put on gentlemen's clothes.

Mrs. Marvin—I put on men's clothes to help them work, because I thought if I had them on they would let me work and think I was a boy.

Mrs. Kittridge—Mrs. Hawley had on a pair of gentlemen's white draws and socks, and a blanket having a hole cut in it, through which she put her head, wearing it *a la Mexicana*, that constituted her dress for three days. Mrs. Badger got the Captain's undershirt, his boots and socks; this, with a large blanket wound round her, constituted her dress; she wore the Captain's undershirt till she got into Baltimore. Miss Alice Lockwood, Mrs. Birch, Mrs. Thomas and others, wore men's clothes. As we had no bonnets, our heads were covered with anything—old hats, hats with the rims off, pieces of sail, &c.

Mrs. Marvin—I tore off a flounce of my dress and made a bonnet for Mrs. Thayer.

Mrs. Kittridge—Mrs. Easton wore the Captain's old hat all the way. Mrs. Travis entered Norfolk in her stocking feet; she could not get her shoes on or had lost them. I never had my shoes off for a week. I lay with them on all the time.

About 6 o'clock on Saturday night a man came on board the *Marine* and said "the steamer has sunk; I saw it go down, and every soul on board has gone to Davy Jones' locker." Such a shriek as rose from our midst I hope never to hear again. Shortly after Mrs. Badger sprang forward to the cabin door and said, "I hear my husband's voice." She stood there looking out some time. At length we succeeded in recovering her from the sort of hysterick fit into which she had fallen.

The air in the cabin was very stifling. The vessel was filled with molasses and sugar. The hogsheads of molasses had burst, run loose in the hold, and made an excessively noxious smell. The pumps brought up more molasses than water. I did not sleep any on Saturday night. I did not sleep any for a whole week. My eyes became as it were set, and I could not close them. On Sunday morning, Mr. Theodore Payne came down stairs, and said we ladies must all go on deck, the smell was so bad below. We had become accustomed to the air and did not want to go up but did so. During the day the rigging of the ship was filled full of our wet clothes, to dry them. Sunday morning we breakfasted on hard crackers, and the same good tea in the same five cups. Afterwards, our fare was changed to gruel. At first we drank our soup and gruel out of soup plates, but at length we got quite aristocratic and eat them out of wooden spoons. Mr. Jones made four wooden spoons—one for Mrs. Marvin, one for Mrs. Easton, one for Mrs. McNeil, and one for myself. Sometimes we passed these spoons around; we would take them right out of our mouths and pass them to the applicants, who would immediately use them with gusto. The last day we were out the captain of the *Marine* came to me and borrowed mine. At night we used tin life preservers for pillows. During the last part of the voyage we slept on deck under a sail. We liked this very much better than the cabin.

Old and Poor.—A writer in the Boston Courier (Geo. S. Hilliard) thus touchingly expresses a great truth:

"It was formerly our fortune, not an enviable one, to administer the insolvent law. An old man who came under our jurisdiction once said to us, 'It is hard to be old and poor.' It was a simple remark; but the tone and look gave it pathos and significance, and how sadly, painfully true it is! The young man can confront fortune; the stone which she flings at him he can pick up and set as a jewel in his crest, but the old man falls under the blow. Rejoice, then, man of genius in thy genius! O pure in heart, rejoice in thy purity! And O young man, rejoice in thy youth, for Time and thou art good against any two."

COME TO THE FAIR

CUMBERLAND COUNTY AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

The Fourth Annual Fair of the Cumberland County Agricultural Society will be held at Fayetteville on the 4th, 5th and 6th days of November next.

No pains will be spared on the part of the Executive Committee to make this Fair meet the most sanguine expectations of its friends. The importance of such an institution for advancing the interests of the Farmer, the Mechanic and the Manufacturer, cannot be doubted. It has for its object the creation of an honest and laudable spirit of emulation among them, by increasing their efforts to excel in their various departments. The spirit of the age is improvement and progress, and it is the interest of all to keep pace with that spirit. One important step in accomplishing this object is to build up and sustain exhibitions of industry and enterprise, where all may meet together, view each others' works, compare notes, increase in knowledge, and take fresh courage in their respective pursuits.

An institution having such objects in view, will not fail to meet the approbation and support of all. Our object is to build up an institution for the exhibition of North Carolina Stock, North Carolina Produce, and North Carolina Manufactures. May we not call upon this and the adjoining Counties to come and unite with us in competing for the premiums? Come one, come all—"bring every thing you've got, and if you haven't got any thing, borrow something from your neighbor," and we promise to do every thing in our power to make the occasion one of interest, profit and pleasure to every one.

We trust our citizens generally will exert themselves to see that the various departments are well filled.

We look to the Ladies to fill Floral Hall. They have always performed this part well, and as the time is rapidly approaching, we hope they will be ready again to prove that those who look to them in a good cause *never look in vain*.

We invite the surrounding Counties to come and compete with us for the premiums, with the assurance that we will do all in our power to give entire satisfaction to all.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Sept. 25, 1857.

SALE OF THE LOTS OF CAROLINA CITY,

At the Terminus of the Great Central Rail Road of North Carolina,

ON BEAUFORT HARBOR,

ON THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 185.

CAROLINA CITY is situated on an elevated plain about 15 feet above tide water, immediately on the waters of Beaufort Harbor. This location for a great commercial City was selected by men of commercial experience, after a full examination of all the lands on the Harbor of Beaufort, and in anticipation of the construction of the great Central Rail Road from said Harbor through the State of North Carolina, connecting with the lines of the Rail Roads of Tennessee coming east from Memphis on the Mississippi, and also in anticipation of the construction of a Rail Road from Carolina City through the counties of Onslow, Duplin, Sampson, and the town of Fayetteville to the Coal Fields on Deep River. The Atlantic and North Carolina Rail Road, from Carolina City to Goldsborough, will be opened by the [illegible] next, the North Carolina Rail Road is in operation to the town of Salisbury, from which point the construction of the great Western Rail Road, through the mountains to the Tennessee line, is steadily progressing. The Rail Road through Fayetteville to the Coal Fields has for some time occupied the attention of the State, and doubtless will eventually be put in operation—that part between Fayetteville and the Coal Fields being in rapid course of construction. The completion of these great Rail Roads will carry the agricultural and mineral products of the State to one of the finest harbors on the Southern coast, and must at an early day build up on its waters a flourishing City.

All the agricultural regions of the State, not penetrated by said Rail Roads, have easy communication with Beaufort Harbor by navigable Rivers and Sounds.

Of the Harbor of Beaufort, we believe it to be unnecessary now to speak: the depth of its waters, its proximity to the Gulf Stream, (the highway of ships,) and its capacity for all commercial purposes, are not only well known to every North Carolinian, but have attracted the attention of the country generally.

The Carolina City Company believe that the advantages of the location which they have selected are many: their land is a high and level plain, looking southward upon the ocean; its wells and springs afford the purest waters, and the salubrity of the climate is so well known, that Beaufort is believed to be the most healthy watering place on the Southern coast.

At this location, the channel for ships bends in near to the shore and runs parallel with it along the whole front of the City, making the construction of wharves cheap and easy. The harbor and wharves at Carolina City, being a short distance from the conflux of Bogue Sound and Newport River, and not immediately in front of the Inlet, are unexposed to the violent storms, and yet a ship may set sail from the Rail Road wharf in Carolina City and in thirty minutes be at sea.

These are some of the advantages which determined the selection of the location of Carolina City; and so great a confidence had the Company in the superiority of these advantages, *that they subscribed and paid in twenty-five thousand Dollars to the Capital Stock of the Atlantic and North Carolina Rail Road Company, which was the only subscription made upon the faith of real estate on Beaufort Harbor.*

Plans of the Harbor of Beaufort, exhibiting the location of the Atlantic and N. C. Rail Road and Carolina City, may be seen in all the principal Hotels in the State.

TERMS OF SALE.

One-fourth Cash, and the balance secured by Notes with approved security at 6, 12 and 18 months.

By order of the Company.

JNO. H. COOK, Pres't
Car. City Co.

JNO. M. ROSE, Sec'y.
Sept. 29, 1857. 47-ts.

FALL STOCK, 1857.

B. F. PEARCE & Co.,

ARE now receiving a large and well selected stock of **DRY GOODS,** consisting in part of:

Black and Figured Silks;
English and French Merinoes;
Plain and Fig'd DeLanes;
French all wool Plaids;
Alpacas of all qualities;
Black Bombazine;
English, French and American Prints;
Chenille Shawls, (beautiful patterns;)
Ladies' Cloaks of every description;
Jaconet Edgings and Insertions;
Collars and Undersleeves;
Hosiery, Gloves, Belts;
Ribbons, Trimmings, &c.;
Cloths and Cassimeres;
Tweeds, Jeans and Sattinets;
White and Colored Flannels;
Bleached and Brown Shirtings;
Allendale 10-4 Sheeting;
Bleached and Brown Drillings;
Plaid Linseys and Kerseys;
Marlboro' Stripes and Plaids;
Brown and Bleached Table Cloths;
Towellings of all kinds;
Negro Blankets;
Extra quality Bed Blankets;
Spiral, Brass and Whalebone Hoops;
Good assortment of Hoop Skirts;
Yankee Notions of every variety, kind, and quality;
Silk, Leghorn and Straw Bonnets;
Moleskin, Cassimere and Wool Hats;
Boots, Shoes, Umbrellas, &c.

—ALSO—

A large and fashionable stock of

Ready-Made Clothing,

All of which will be sold low for CASH, or on our usual time to punctual customers either at Wholesale or Retail. All persons are respectfully invited to give us a call.

B. F. PEARCE. J. W. PEARCE, Jr.
Sept. 7, 1857. 40tf

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 5, 1857.

FAYETTEVILLE FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL.—This favorite Institution was opened to-day, the commencement of its third year, under the management of Mr. WM. K. BLAKE, Principal, and a sufficient corps of experienced and competent Assistants. We trust that its prosperous career hitherto, may be continued hereafter.

THE MONEY CRISIS.—It gives us great pleasure to state that the Banks of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and all further South, still maintain their ground, and we hope and believe that they will continue to do so. We learn from Raleigh that Geo. W. Mordecai, Esq, President of the Bank of the State, went to Richmond on Wednesday to confer with the Banks in that city and with Dr. Wright, the President of the Bank of Cape Fear, whom he had telegraphed to join him there. From the tone of the Richmond Whig on Friday, we inter that the consultation has resulted in a determination not to suspend, and we are glad of it. It says, "Our city banks still redeem their issues with the utmost promptness, and will, it is confidently affirmed, continue to do so, without any thought of suspension. From what we hear from reliable sources, we have no doubt of the perfect ability of our Banks to hold out to the last."

The Elizabeth City Pioneer says that the suspension of the Farmer's Bank is only temporary, that it created but little excitement there, and was regarded as justifiable under the circumstances.

Let no one submit to a shave on the notes. They will all be paid, we doubt not.

We regret to hear from Wilmington of the failure of a Boston house by which $70,000 of paper will be returned upon parties in Wilmington. We have not heard the names of the sufferers, either at Boston or Wilmington, but hear that the amount is held among the different banks in Wilmington.

Also, we learn that the Neuse paper mill, near Raleigh, has failed, and the manager gone off. It is owned at the North, we believe.

We could fill our paper with the accounts of disasters, the speculations thereon, the hopes and fears of the public prints. But our readers will be content with a brief summary of all that is material to an understanding of the condition of things throughout the country.

The Bank of the Valley of Virginia at Winchester and Charlestown suspended on the 26th. The brokers had made continual runs on it, and had drawn out a large amount of coin.

The Alexandria, Va., banks suspended in part.

The New Jersey Banks distant from New York have suspended, whilst those in towns near that city determined to maintain their ground as long as those in New York stood.

Three banks at Williamsburg, Long Island, across the river from New York city,) suspended on Thursday.

At Charleston, the Presidents of the banks had a meeting on Thursday, and unanimously resolved not to suspend.

Southern bank notes were at a heavy discount in all the Northern cities. Virginia and North Carolina notes were generally refused on any terms in Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia, though decidedly better than any bank notes of either of those cities. In some cases they were taken at 5 to 10 per cent. discount, and in others 20 per cent. discount was demanded, though we have not heard of any one so simple as to accede to so modest a demand.

In Richmond on Wednesday, business was reported dull almost beyond precedent. No bank notes could be passed except those of the oldest and strongest Virginia banks; the brokers refusing to buy others on any terms. There was no run on the banks on that day, and they meant to hold out firmly to the end.

At New York on Monday, the panic was dreadful. Stocks fell from 1 to 12 per cent. Virginia State 6 per cents. fell from 81 to 70, and others nearly as bad.

The annexed comparative table shows the decline in the leading Stocks since the suspension of the Ohio Trust Company up to the 29th—a fall said to be without precedent in the history of the Stock Market:

	Aug. 25.	Sept. 28.		Aug. 25.	Sept. 28.
Virginias,	90½	70	Pittsburg,	30	8
Missouri 7's,	72½	66	Mil'e & Miss.,	48	28
N Y Cen'l 6's,	87	62	Toledo,	45	29
Erie Railroad,	27¼	12	Panama,	90	70
N Y Central,	77	59	Del. & Hud.,	114½	100
Reading,	66⅝	34	Cumberland,	15	6½
Mich South'n,	26	15	Penn'a Coal,	70	62
Mich. Central,	70¼	45	Ohio Trust,	95	7

On Wednesday the 30th, things looked brighter, and some stocks recovered. Virginia 6's went up to 80. There were no failures reported.

The Boston Banks on that day resolved to expand their discounts $3,000,000.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania is to meet today in extra session, to devise some means of relief.

The Presidents of all the Philadelphia banks resolved upon—

1. A suspension of specie payments on all notes, large and small.

2. The prompt issue of their own notes of the smaller denominations for checks and all other obligations against them.

3. An increase of discount to their customers, with the object of affording immediate relief.

The Secretary of the Treasury is redeeming U. S. stocks, paying a large premium for them, and they are sent in for redemption in large amounts. One firm in Washington is said to have received nearly half a million for redemption, on one day. This will help to ease the market.

The general produce markets are very much disturbed and depressed by the efforts of holders of produce to sell it, urged thereto by the uncommonly severe stringency in financial circles and the heavy receipts, especially of breadstuffs, from the interior. In New York on Tuesday, the flour market declined 15 to 25 cents per barrel, which elicited a better inquiry, mainly from the home trade. Wheat also fell 5 to 10 cents per bushel. It was freely offered and purchased at the reduced currency.

LATEST.

We learn by private letter from Raleigh that it is understood there that Mr. Mordecai's consultation with the Virginia banks resulted in a determination *not* to suspend specie payments.

During the week ending on Wednesday last, the N. Y. city banks increased their specie about five millions.

There was so little demand for exchange on Europe, owing to the scarcity of money, that the most undoubted bills were down to par (actually 9 per cent. below par.) Bills drawn on produce are offered at 90, without buyers. This is 19 per cent. below par. Of course this will affect the price of cotton and other produce; and the failure to receive remittances in England may tend to produce a money crisis there.

The N. Y. Commercial says, "As an instance of the sacrifices to which some of our merchants are willing to submit to preserve their credit, we are informed that in one instance ninety dollars, one per cent., were offered for the use of nine thousand a single day."

On Thursday, stocks again fell—Virginia 6s to 77 a 78; and rail road and bank stocks 1 to 5 per cent.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.

Among the failures to-day are Brummel & Royster, Southern produce dealers; and Messrs. Pierce & Choteau, connected with a house at St. Louis. Messrs. Hutchinson, Tiffany & Co., large dry goods dealers have failed. The sentiment of the community is three to one against Bank suspension. It is understood that the same feeling pervades all the Banks of the State.

BOSTON, Oct. 1, Evening.

The Banks discounted some to-day, but not enough to ease the market, and we have some failures to announce. John A. Sewell, Benj. Howard, Richardson, Bendall & Co., and Peter C. Jones have failed. Messrs. Lawrence, Stone & Co., dealers in domestic goods, have suspended.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 1.

The Bank of Belleville, Illinois, has failed The Banking house of Messrs. Mosse, Hollenbush & Co., at Quincy, also suspended on Monday.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 30.

Cotton at New Orleans.—The stringency of the money market and the depression of the exchanges has caused a decline of ⅛ a ¼ in the cotton market, with only limited sales at the decline About 2,000 bales have been taken during the last three days, but quotations are too unsettled to give with any thing like accuracy. Sterling bills are very irregular, and produce bills almost impossible to negotiate. The money market is daily becoming harder, but the merchants and banks still maintain their ground.

It is stated that several Lowell Companies have contracted to ship to Liverpool, immediately, 5000 bales of the cotton which they had bought to manufacture. They find it more profitable to sell the cotton than to spin it.

A HOME PANIC.—It is reported that a funny little panic was gotten up in Raleigh a few days ago. Thursday last was the day for the semi-annual settlement of the Bank of Cape Fear, and as the making up of accounts and counting of cash are somewhat tedious operations, necessary to be done before the business of the day was entered upon, the Branch at Raleigh was not opened as early in the morning as usual, whereupon the habitual quiet of that neighborhood was disturbed by an idea that the bank had suspended or failed! In a little time, however, the doors were opened and the panic evaporated, along with the panic makers.

If this had happened in some places where the enterprising gentlemen reside who collect or manufacture items for the telegraph, the bank would have been reported broke from one end of the country to the other, before its doors were opened.

WHO CAN BE TRUSTED.—The price of produce must be seriously affected, for some time to come, by the apprehension of failures of commission houses in the Northern cities, and by the disinclination of good houses there to accept bills drawn on shipments. It was both honest and sound advice given by a Philadelphia house to one of the Factories here, a few days ago, to ship no more goods at present. It was impossible of course to sell them for cash, and quite as impossible to tell whom to credit. The only resource is to cease for the present to make the goods. That entails terrible hardship upon the workmen in the Factories who are thus thrown out of employment. But what else can be done? The proprietors of the Factories are not able to buy cotton, pay workmen, and hold the goods. They must stop work. Several in this town and vicinity have stopped, and the others are working without hope of profit. Cotton has fallen, as a matter of course, for the factories here have been paying as high prices as were current in New York.

So also will flour fall, when the mills are able to grind more than will supply the home demand. For prices are now almost a dollar higher here than in New York. Naval Stores have tumbled already. And every article of produce will have to come down to a specie basis. Well for those whom low prices find out of debt.

U. S. TREASURY.—The net amount in the Treasury on the 1st inst. was $17,181,464 84.

Since that time considerable amounts of the public debt have been redeemed, so that it is probable that the amount may now be as low as sixteen millions.

GREAT CROPS.—The wheat crop of Illinois this year is estimated at 35,000,000 bushels; and the corn crop at 290,000,000 bushels.

ECLECTIC MAGAZINE.—The publisher has sent us the October number. It contains, as usual, a good deal of interesting matter, clearly printed on good paper. The present number contains a steel engraving of Charlotte Bronte.

MILK.—The Harlem rail road carries into New York city more than six and a half millions of gallons of milk per annum. Heretofore the freight has been three cents a gallon; but the price is now four cents. And the difference will increase the yearly receipts of the road over $65,000.

ROBESON SUPERIOR COURT.—We learn that more than an usual amount of business was disposed of on the civil docket at Robeson Superior Court last week,—his Honor Judge Bailey presiding. Several cases were tried. Some were carried to the Supreme Court on "agreed cases," and some were disposed of by compromise.

In the case of Alex'r Watson against a Committee of the Trustees of Floral College and some others for removing his furniture from the Steward's Hall of Floral College, the jury returned a verdict against the defendants for damages to the amount of $250. Upon a motion for a new trial, upon the ground of excessive damages, and for the exclusion of a witness offered by the defendants, his Honor intimated that in law the defendants were guilty of a trespass, and the plaintiff was entitled to recover some amount; that a termination of these suits should be had; and that if the plaintiff's and defendants' counsel could agree upon a verdict it would be best; whereupon they agreed upon a verdict of $50 against the defendants.

At the last Term the Jury found in favor of the defendants, and the Judge granted a new trial. At this term, the Jury found against five of the defendants and in favor of two; so that five-sevenths of the costs will have to be paid by the defendants and two-sevenths by the plaintiff. The plaintiff was represented by R. E. Troy and Robt. Strange, and the defendants by John G. Blue, Neill A. McLean, J. G. Shepherd and Jas. Banks.

On the State Docket, there was an indictment against Reuben King, Sheriff, for the escape from Jail of a prisoner committed for burning a mill. Solicitor Strange for the prosecution; J. G. Shepherd and R. S. French for the defence. For some reason a juror was withdrawn, and a mis-trial made, and the case continued over.

On Thursday, John Q. Lowry was put on trial for the murder of Elijah Jones. Solicitor Strange for the State; R. S. French and Giles Leitch for the prisoner. The verdict was, guilty of manslaughter. Sentence, branding and six months imprisonment.

THE SUB-TREASURY, THAT GREAT REGULATOR.—We would like to ask some of our democratic friends, what they think now of the sovereign remedy for the expansions and contractions of the banks, their great regulator of the currency, which was to prevent such panics, and failures, and bank suspensions, as we had in 1837 and have now? The Sub-Treasury is in full operation, and has been for fifteen years past, yet here we have just the same state of things as in 1837, except that the government alone, of all the financiers, takes care of itself, holds on to its hard dollars, which might be of some use if they were in circulation, or in the vaults of the banks.

The government has tempted the people by low tariffs to buy more foreign goods than they can pay for; and hence has arisen a habit of extravagance in dress and living that has brought bankruptcy to many a house. It has further excited a reckless spirit of speculation in the public lands by gifts of them to States, corporations and individuals. These have brought on the trouble, and the Sub-Treasury has been powerless to arrest it. The country is no better off than when it had a United States bank. Indeed it is far worse off; for as long as we had the *United States* bank, things were safe and sound. It was only after that bank became a *State* institution that it broke down along with other State banks.

We would really like to have some of our democratic contemporaries tell us what they think of the Sub-Treasury now? Let them be careful, before doing so, to look into the Messages of their Presidents, Reports of their Secretaries of the Treasury, and Speeches of their members of Congress, to see what has been promised from the Sub-Treasury, and compare it with what we are now realising from it.

RESPECTABILITY OF DEMOCRATS.—In an article in a late Standard, we are surprised to find the following sentences:—

"It required some nerve to be a Democrat from 1840 to 1850. The leaders of the old Whig party, in possession of the State government, and sustained as they were by the various corporations, presumed upon their power, and treated the Democrats generally with disdain and arroganance. They carried this *insolence*—for we can with truth call it nothing else—even into social life; and the impression was sedulously sought to be produced that it was not "respectable" to be a democrat. This was especially the case in Raleigh, the seat of the State government and the centre of the old "Whig clique," which had so long monopolized for itself and parcelled out among its dependents the emoluments and the honors of the State."

We must be allowed to express a doubt as to the good taste, good feeling, or good tendency, of the above remarkable statement, even supposing it to be accurate, and we do not so consider it. Men who are "respectable" themselves, and conscious of their claim to social position, do well to disregard and forget a denial of that claim. But we suspect the Standard's idea of the state of things in Raleigh to be a figment of the imagination, as it certainly would be if applied to Fayetteville. How could it have been "not respectable to be a democrat" in Fayetteville or Cumberland, when some of the best men among us, respected by all, were democrats?

If the Standard had said that some democrats were not respectable, it would have spoken an undoubted truth, which some of the leading men of its own party, in Raleigh and here, themselves asserted, by avoiding intercourse with them "in social life."

THE AMERICAN MINISTER IN PARIS.—A story having gotten into the papers to the effect that the Hon. John Y. Mason, U. S. Minister to France, had fallen into disgrace at that Court in consequence of having placed his arm on the back of the Empress's chair, a writer in the National Intelligencer gives it a flat contradiction, and adds that Mr. M. is altogether acceptable to the Emperor, who lately expressed to him, publicly, a hope that he would continue as Minister for the next four years.

Witty but Wicked.—A sour fellow says that he always looks under the marriage head for the news of the *weak*.

POVERTY AND RICHES.—The Wilmington Herald, in contemplation of the sad reverses of fortune which are now of every day occurrence, thus discourses of the blessings of poverty:—

"Now that the country is going through one of its periodical panics—that financial embarrassments are carrying trouble and ruin into many a banking and mercantile house; when we hear of failure after failure, and suspension after suspension, the thought that sometimes it is a blessing to be poor rises up in the mind with the strength almost of conviction. We are so constituted that we never know when we are really favored. We very frequently repine and complain at our condition, and envy our next door neighbor his comfortable happy position; when, poor fools as we are, could we but look into his affairs closely, we would find that not only he was far from being happy, but that his troubles, his annoyances, his griefs, were ten-fold greater than our own.

"If every man's internal care
Were written on his brow;
How many would our pity share
Who have our envy now."

These dark days of commercial embarrassment are working havoc among the merchants of the country. Many a proud house that has extended its gigantic arms in all directions, and reaped a rich harvest of profits when no clouds obscured the financial horizon, now that the storm is sweeping over the land, totters to its fall. It is a melancholy record that greets us every morning with the mails,—a record of failures—a record telling the old story that the labors and the gains of former years are now swept away, and that riches do indeed take to themselves wings. It makes us sad to think of these things. It makes us sad to think of the trouble and sorrow that is now being carried into many a household—of the cruel reverses to so many bright dreams—of the awakening to that stern reality in store for so many persons who have herefore launched their gay barks on prosperity's sea.

Truly is it a blessing sometimes to be poor!

The sun shines as brightly in the heavens for the poor man as for the rich. The flowers bloom as sweetly for him. The glorious vault spangled with stars is ever o'er him, teaching the same lesson of eternal power, and greatness, and love, as when Adam lifted his wondering eyes in adoration of the Creator. The winged zephyrs cool his brow as sweetly. The tones of music are wafted as pleasantly to his ears. All the enjoyments of the senses are as keenly relished. And more than all, in his low estate he escapes the embarrassments, the anxieties, the wear and tear necessarily attendant upon the heavy business of the large merchant, who, if his gains are great, suffers in a corresponding degree from the magnitude of his liabilities.

We can readily imagine the condition of such an one, awaking now from a long career of prosperity,—finding himself hedged around by pecuniary embarrassments which grow greater as he proceeds, and threaten to overpower him altogether. His resources are large, but he cannot avail himself of them. His assets are larger than his debts, but they can only be rendered serviceable at a heavy sacrifice. The Banks, his last resource, obstinately refuse relief or assistance. What is left but failure, and what does that word denote?

In the meantime, the little craft which did not dare to venture out upon the open sea of speculation, sails steadily along over the smooth waters of the bay, having escaped the shipwreck, while the tall vessel lie foundered outside. Truly, riches have wings and fly away, and *a contented mind* is a treasure on earth."

The above is a fancy picture. The poverty which the Herald paints is that of him who has plenty to wear and to eat, (and perhaps to drink also,) though not worth a million, or even a hundred thousand. But it is not such poverty as abounds in every community as large as that of Wilmington or Fayetteville. It is not such poverty as is described in a note which we received a few days ago from a benevolent lady in this town, from which the following is an extract:

"You will pardon the liberty I take in addressing to you a note, to inform you of the illness of Mr. ——— and the destitute situation of his family. * * * He and his wife and one or two of his children have been quite sick for some days past, and *their sickness no doubt is the result of penury* The tale of their sufferings, (as of many others in our neighborhood,) is true. Many have been thrown out of employment by the closing of the Factories. Mr. ———'s children are of the number. We think them worthy and proper objects of charity."

There's poverty, which, whatever blessedness it may bring in another state of being, has no such gilding in this world as the poverty described by the Herald. It is not the poverty of the millionaire who fails for two or three times as much as he was worth, but has some pitiful hundred thousand or two secured to his wife or children, upon which they can manage to eke out a wretched existence. It is poverty without romance. It is real.

Yet there is something in the Herald's philosophy that may be studied to advantage. It may teach the rich to be humble; the poor to feel that it is not only poverty that brings trouble; and all to pray with the wise man, "Give me neither poverty nor riches."

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA!

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.

The *Arabia* arrived this morning, with Liverpool dates to the 19th.

Delhi was not taken on the 19th.

More mutinies are reported, including a regiment in Bombay. Several victories had been gained over the mutineers.

Nothing later from China.

The Continental news generally unimportant.

The Atlantic cable was to be landed and stored at the Plymouth navy yard, until next year.

The French Bourse and Credit Mobilier had largely declined, creating quite a panic. There was also a panic at Vienna.

Commercial.—LIVERPOOL, Sept. 19.—Sales of cotton for the week 73,000 bales. Speculators took 20,000 bales, and exporters 2,000. Middling advanced ⅛; Fair and Ordinary generally unchanged. Orleans Middling 9 5-16ths. Mobile 9¼; Uplands 9¼. Stock in port 312,000, including 219,000 American.

Advices from Manchester favorable. Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Flour had an advancing, and provisions a declining tendency.

NEW YORK, Oct 1.

Terrible Explosion.—The boiler of the Knickerbocker Plaster Manufactory exploded this morning, killing one man, and dangerously injuring seventeen others. It is believed that several are still under the ruins. Loss $25,000.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Sept'r 30.—Schr M Y Davis fm Boston; W H Parks fm Cerdenas. Oct'r 1—Brig Ada from Boston, Black Swan fm New York; Schr Ned fm N York, Col Satterly fm Charleston, W L Springs from Philadelphia. 2—Schr Lucy fm Boston, Castilian fm Bermuda.

MARRIED,

In this vicinity, on the 30th ult., by the Rev. Jas. McDaniel, Mr. JAMES T. HOUSTON to Miss MARY E. SEDBERRY.

At Vine Cottage, in the vicinity of Fayetteville, on the 24th ult., by E. S. Hobbs, Esq., Mr. C. E. GIBSON, formerly of Richmond co., to Miss ELIZABETH A. RIALS, formerly of Randolph county.

In Orange county, on the 22d ult. by Rev. B. J Hackney, Mr. JAMES TYSON, of Moore county, to Miss MARTHA JOSEPHINE, youngest daughter of John Boroughs, Esq.

In Randolph county, by Jesse Walker, Esq'r, on 22d Sept'r, Mr. DANIEL WORTH, of Alamance, to Miss EUNICE N. HENLY, of Randolph.

DIED,

In this town, on the 2d inst, Mrs SHABA ANN NANCE, Consort of W. J. Nance, and only daughter of John and Mary Fort, aged 27 years 6 months and 4 days. She joined the Baptist Church at the age of 12 years and lived a consistent Christian life, and died a most triumphant death.—COM.

Town papers copy.

In Fayette county, Texas, on the 20th of August, ALEXANDER B. CAMPBELL, in the 54th year of his age. The deceased was a native of Cumberland county; but for many years resided in Harnett county, from whence he removed to Texas in 1852. He died in full hope of happy immortality.

In Orange county, after a long and painful illness, on Sunday morning last, the 27th inst, WILLIAM CAIN, Esq., aged about 74 years.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—October 5.

BACON—	18 a 18½	LARD,—	19 a 00
COTTON—		MOLASSES—	
Fair to good,	13⅞ a 13¾	Cuba	56 a 00
Ordin to mid.	12½ a 00	N. Orleans,	00 a 00
COTTON BAGGING—		SALT—	
Gunny,	20 a 00	Liv. Sack,	1 25 a 00 0
Dundee,	18 a 00	FLAXSEED	1 25 a 0 00
FLOUR—		N. C. SPIRITS—	
Family,	5 50 a 0 00	P. Brandy,	1 25 a 00
Super.	5 25 a 0 00	Apple do,	1 00 a 00
Fine,	5 00 a 0 00	Whiskey,	70 a 00
Scratched,	4 75 a 0 00	WOOL—	21 a 22
GRAIN—		TURPENTINE—	
Corn,	1 25 a 0 00	Yellow dip,	2 00 a 0 00
Wheat,	1 00 a 0 00	Virgin,	3 00 a 0 00
Oats,	50 a 0	Hard,	1 05 a 0 00
Peas,	00 a 0 00	Spirits,	30 a 00
Rye,	1 00 a 0 00		

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—Very little change.

Cotton—No change since Thursday; the late news may cause a further decline.

Flour—Report a decline of 50 cts per barrel.

Wheat—Continue former quotations from the last sales.

Spirits Turpentine—Sold on Saturday at 30 cents.

Corrected by JAMES G. COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Virgin turpentine 3 50; yellow 2 50. Nothing doing in Spirits, Rosin or Tar. Super flour 6 50, 60 days. A cargo of Liverpool Salt sold at 90 cents, cash.

At New York, Southern Flour dull at 5 20 to 7 00. Wheat 1 10 to 1 35. Corn 73 to 75. Cotton dull; middling uplands 15½. Spirits Turpentine 42, very much depressed.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 2d.

Charleston Markets.—Cotton depressed and nominal. Rice declined ¼ a ½ cts.—Wheat lower; Red $1 15 a 1 18.—Money stagnant.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Cape Fear Line,—Oct'r 3, Str Flora McDonald, with goods for M Faulk G Brandt, B Moffitt, H McDonald, Williams & Long, R Jones, Johnson & Rich, M R & Co, A W Steel, P A Wiley, Johnson & Martin, D P Clark, G W Johnson & Co, J Worth & Son, A A McKethan, Stedman & Horne, S C & L Fox, J Martine, J & N A Cameron, Worth & Utley, J Winslow, H L Myrover & Co, W Draughon, W Overby, D Shaw, J & A C Cowles, Tyson & Kelly, C W Andrews, J C Thompson, Smitherman & Spencer, J Shaw, E D Ingram, J T Houston, S T Hawley & Son, E Lilly, Tyson & Caddell, J M Worth & Son, A J Woodward, J M Johnson & Rich, M A Baker, W & J Cameron, D Hackney & Son, D Murphy G Lauder, T T S Laidley.

River as low as it has been this season.

Adamantine, Sperm and Tallow CANDLES, just rec'd and for sale by W. H. CARVER.

10 Bbls. Pure Cider Vinegar, just received and for sale by W. H. CARVER. Oct'r 5. 48-3t

20 Bags Rio Coffee; 20 do. Old Java; just rec'd and for sale by W. H. CARVER. Oct'r 5. 48-3t

20 Boxes Cheese, just received, and for sale by W. H. CARVER. Oct'r 5. 48 3t

SEED WHEAT.

I HAVE a lot of very superior Seed Wheat. Those who want had better call soon.

JAS. G. COOK. Oct'r 5. 48-4w

JUST RECEIVED.

10 BOXES of that superior ROCK CANDY TOBACCO G. W. I. GOLDSTON. Oct. 5, 1857 48-tf

Order No. 2.

Head Quarters, 33d Reg't N. C. Militia!

FAYETTEVILLE, Oct. 1st, 1857.

The Commissioned and non-Commissioned Officers of the 33d Regiment North Carolina Militia, are hereby ordered to appear at the Court House at 10 o'clock on Friday, October 30, 1857, armed and equipped as the law directs, for drill. Also to parade their respective companies at the same time, and place, on Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857, for battalion drill.

By Order Col. C. E. LEETE.

T. C. FULLER, Adj't.

Oct. 3. 48-3t

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE Annual Course of Lectures in this Institution will be continued on the SECOND MONDAY in November next, upon the usual branches and the same Professors.

For particulars, refer to the advertising sheet of the American Journal of the Medical Sciences, July 1, 1857. HENRY R. FROST, Dean. August 5. 48-*4w

NOTICE.

1700 Acres of Land for Sale.

THE subscriber being desirous of moving to the West, offers for sale a Tract of Land containing 1200 or 1300 Acres, lying in Chatham County, about six miles west of Pittsborough on Rocky River. There is on said land a first MILL SITE for Grist and Saw Mill; there is about 7 or 8 hundred Acres of well Timbered Land, on said tract, the rest is cleared and in a good state of cultivation: There is one of the finest Meadows on said land that can be found in this section of the county; also, a large TWO STORY HOUSE, with all necessary out-houses and a most excellent well of water in the yard. Also, one other tract containing 465 Acres, lying on Rocky River, known as the Headen Land, about one mile from Alston's Bridge. Said Land is well adapted to the cultivation of corn, wheat, oats, cotton and tobacco, and there is one of the best Meadows that can be found in Chatham county. There is on the premises a good Dwelling House and all necessary out-houses. Any person wishing to buy will do well to call soon, as I will sell a bargain in either tract For further information address the subscriber at Beaumont, Chatham Co., N. C.

H. W. PEOPLES. Sept'r 26, 1857. 48*4w

To Country Merchants and Physicians.

SAM'L J. HINSDALE invites the attention of *Country Merchants* and *Physicians* to his large and complete Stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Window Glass, Varnishes, Brushes, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, &c.,

Which he is prepared to sell at low prices.

SAM'L J. HINSDALE, Druggist. Sept'r 21, 1857. 44tf

House and Lot for Sale or Rent.

I OFFER for SALE OR RENT my HOUSE and LOT on Robeson Street, joining B. Rose, Esq. Apply to JAS. G. COOK, or to myself,

MARTHA HARTMAN. Oct'r 5. 48-3w

Troy's Male and Female School.

THE next Session will open at the Masonic Lodge on the 19th of October. Terms as follows:

Primary English Course, per Session	$ 7 00
Advanced " " "	10 00
Latin and French, each	10 00
Painting and Embroidery, each	5 00

☞ Opening of the School postponed to the 19th of October, in consequence of ill health.

Parents and others who have so kindly patronized the School heretofore will please accept the grateful thanks of the teacher: and he hopes to have a continuance of their patronage. It is very desirable that scholars should attend the first day of the School. No deduction made for absence, except in cases of protracted illness. THAD. L. TROY. Fayetteville, Sept'r 21. 45-3t

NEW BOOKS.

MOSS SIDE, by Marion Harland, anthor of 'Alone' SOUVENIRS OF TRAVEL, by Madame Le Vert. Just received by E. J. HALE & SON.

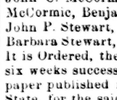
Society of Surgeon Dentists.

A SECOND MEETING of the North Carolina State Society of Surgeon Dentists will be held in Greensborough, on the first Wednesday (the 7th day) of October instant.

W. F. BASON, Pres't.

D. W. C. BENBOW, Sec'y. Oct. 1. 47-2t

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.



I AM now receiving additions to my Stock of

Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, Military and Fancy Goods,

Which makes my Stock good. Those who are about to make their purchases would do well to call.

W. PRIOR.

☞ Watch Repairing done in the best manner and warranted. Oct'r 1, 1857. 47-3m

HEADACHE.

FROM AN EMINENT CLERGYMAN.

Pittsburg, July 9, 1855.

Messrs. Benjamin Page, Jr. & Co.—Gentlemen: I take great pleasure in saying to you that I made use of BŒRHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS, which I obtained at your store and found special relief of a severe headache, from which I had long suffered, and I believe they were of service to me in relieving my stomach and head.

Very respectfully, &c. SAM'L. E. BABCOCK

HEADACHE AND DEBILITY.

Mr Silas J. Liscomb, of Birmingham, says:

"I have found in BŒRHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS a remedy for Headache and Debility. My wife has also used it with the greatest benefit."

Mr. A. S. Nicholson, of Pittsburg, also remarks that he has experienced much relief from its use for headache.

STRENGTH AND HEALTH RESTORED.

Mr. John Davidson, living ten miles above Pittsburgh, on the Pennsylvania Canal, says:

"When I commenced taking BŒRHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS, I could hardly walk. Now I enjoy excellent health." Oct. 3. 48-2tpd

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1857.

Nelly McKay *ex.* Catharine Sellers, Jane McPhaul, Duncan McKay, John McPhaul and wife Mary, John Watson and wife Margaret.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Duncan McKay, John McPhaul and wife Mary, John Watson and wife Margaret, Defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said non-resident Defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in November next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and the prayer thereof granted ex parte.

Witness, John M. Hartman, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 4th Monday in August, A. D. 1857, and in the eighty-second year of American Independence. 48*6t] J. M. HARTMAN, Cl'k.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1857.

John Taylor, Mary Taylor, Archibald B McCormic and others, *ex.* Catharine McMillan, John McCormic and others.

Petition for sale of Slaves, Account and Distribution

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, Catharine McMillan, John McCormic, Daniel W McCormic, Joseph A McCormic, John C. McCormic, James A. McCormic, Thomas J. McCormic, Benjamin F. McCormic, Nancy Anderson, John P. Stewart, Lodon Davis and wife Mary Ann, and Barbara Stewart, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is Ordered, therefore, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, a paper published in the town of Fayetteville in this State, for the said Defendants to be and appear at the next term of the Court of Robeson, at the Court House in the town of Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of November next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, or they will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them

Witness, John M Hartman, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 4th Monday in August, A D 1857, and in the eighty-second year of American Independence. 48*6t] J. M. HARTMAN, Cl'k.

NOTICE.

MY WIFE ELIZA having left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, this is to warn all persons from trading with her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting.

LEVI EVANS. Oct'r 5, 1857. 48-1tpd

ROUND PINE LAND.

WE offer for sale 2000 ACRES round Pine Turpentine Land 17 miles from Fayetteville, between the Western and Centre Plank Roads—the Morganton Road running through the same. A bargain will be sold in these lands For particulars apply to Mr. Charles Monroe near the land or to the subscribers. J. & T. WADDILL. Sept'r 20. 4 tow

K. M. MURCHISON. A. J. HOWELL.

MURCHISON & HOWELL

Commission Merchants,

No 104 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

59-1tf

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., October 4, 1857:

W B Autry.

Geo Barber, G M Barber, Mary Bryant, Anny M Bryant.

Coroner of Cumb Co, Edmund Chavers, Dilsy (servant of Miss S J Campbell,) Jno Colvin, J A Calhoun.

L B Doggetts. Edward Elvinson.

Wm Fokes 3, R K Ferrell, O L Fillyaw, Mary Fisher, Thos Flowers. Wm Geddie.

Mathias Haller, R Haworth 3, Giles Ham.

Betsy Ann Johnson, Margret Jones, Jno M Johnson.

A G Kern, Jesse K Kyle.

M S Lord, A R Lehman & Co, J J Leach, Adeline Little. Jno Murphy.

A A J McNeill, Mary McFadyen, Sarah McNeill, J B McDonald, Alex'r McDonald.

Cath Phillips, Jno C Price, J Parkinson, Mrs M A Price.

A Rose, J S Ray, Polly Rodgers, J M Roberts, Thos Rodgers.

Rev J Sinclair J. Trulove.

White, Spencer & Coy, Holeday & Ware, Hettie McK Williams, Col Jno R White, Jno P Wells, Wild, Carter & Fleming.

N. B. Persons calling for any of the above letters will please state that they are advertised.

J. E. BRYAN, P. M.

E. GLOVER



HAS received his Fall Stock of Goods, consisting of

WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE, AND MILITARY GOODS,

To which he invites the attention of his old customers and the public in general.

P. S. His personal attention will be paid to all Watches and Jewelry entrusted to him for repairs

Sept. 15. 43-3m

Lumberton Advertisement.

The Subscriber is now receiving his Stock of

Fall and Winter Goods,

Comprising every thing in the way of DRY GOODS, such as Merinos, Alpacas, DeLaines, Cashmeres and Ginghams, for Ladies' Dresses. Also, Calicoes, Linseys, bleached and unbleached Shirtings, Drillings, Osnaburgs, Kerseys, Kentucky Jeans, Sattinets, Cassimeres, for Pants, &c. READY-MADE CLOTHING, of the best materials and good workmanship. BOOTS and SHOES, for Men and Boys; also, a good assortment of Ladies' and Misses' Shoes. Trimmings for Ladies' Dresses; Bonnets, Mantillas and Cloaks, of the latest fashion. HATS and CAPS of all sorts, and TRUNKS of all sizes; besides HARDWARE, GROCERIES, and a variety of other Goods, which I will sell low for Cash, or upon short credit to reliable and prompt paying customers.

S. W. ERRANT.

Lumberton, N. C., Sept. 21, 1857. 44-2m

The Regular Annual Meeting of the

Stockholders of the WILMINGTON, CHARLOTTE & RUTHERFORD RAIL ROAD COMPANY will be held in the town of Charlotte, County of Mecklenburg, on the 3d Wednesday in October next, the same being the 21st day of the month. The transfer book will be closed for one Month prior to said day.

H. W. GUION, Pres't.

Sept. 15, 1857. 44-t021

$100 REWARD.

MY Room was forcibly entered on Sunday night the 13th of September, by some unknown person or persons, who took from my desk $362 in Bank Bills and $30 in Gold and Silver. I will give the above named reward for the apprehension of the thief and recovery of the money, or $50 for either.

O. P. LUTHER.

Rockingham, Richmond Co., Sept. 15. [44-10t

REMOVAL.

B. R. HUSKE, Attorney at Law, has removed his office to a room in the Robinson Buildings. Entrance on the North End, at the platform opposite Eccles's Grist Mill.

September 1. 39-6w

Groceries! Groceries!!

I AM now receiving my Stock of **GROCERIES**, consisting in part as follows:

75 Sacks Coffee assorted;
25 Bbls and Cases Sugar, do.
50 Boxes Candy, assorted;
85 Bbls. Whiskey and Brandy;
75 Boxes Manufactured Tobacco;
50 " Lemon and Soda Biscuit;
24 cases Champagne Cider;
20,000 Cigars, assorted, some very fine;
40 boxes No. 1 Bar Soap;
30 " Transparent do;
15 " Pearl Starch;
20 half bbls. "Eagle Mills" Scotch Snuff;
100,000 Percussion Caps, assorted;
500 lbs. Potash, in tin cans;
200 Sacks Salt;
50 Bags Shot, assorted;
25 boxes Adamantine Candles;
25 " Yeast Powders;
25 " Mustard.

And a great many other Goods, all of which will be sold low at Wholesale for CASH, or on time to prompt paying customers.

E. F. MOORE.

Sept. 2. 39-1m

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1857.

Joseph P. Smith vs. Taylor Caraway and wife Catharine. Original Attachment Levied on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants in this case reside beyond the limits of this State, or so conceal themselves that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on them, It is therefore Ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Defendants to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Anson at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in October next, then and there to plead, answer or replevy to the Plaintiff's demand, or judgment final will be rendered against them, and the property levied on sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the second Monday in July, A. D. 1857, and in the 82d year of American Independence.

J. WHITE, Clerk.

38*6t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1857.

Elizabeth Russel, widow of Job Russel, dec'd, *against* Peter Russel, John Russel, William Leonard and Caswell Leonard, Sarah J. Leonard, Francis A. Leonard, children of Jane, wife of said William Leonard, Nancy Russel, Sarah Russel, Francis Russel, Mary Russel, Martha Russel, and James Russel. Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that James Russel, one of the Defendants in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State, It is therefore Ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying said Defendant to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Anson at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in October next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, or judgment pro confesso will be rendered against him, and the case heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the second Monday of July, A. D. 1857, and in the 82nd year of American Independence.

J. WHITE, Clerk.

38*6t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1857.

Edward W. Davis, Adm'r of Millan Winfield, *versus* Mary Winfield (the widow,) John Winfield, John P. Winfield, William Winfield, John Daniel and wife Susan, Thomas N Wilcox and wife Caroline, Thomas B. Spratt and wife Elmira, Rebecca Spratt, William Palmore and wife Martha, and Hartwell Winfield. Petition for Settlement.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John Winfield, John Daniel and wife Susan, Thomas N Wilcox and wife Caroline, Thomas B. Spratt and wife Elmira, Rebecca Spratt, and William Palmore and wife Martha, and Hartwell Winfield, are all non-residents of this State, It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Defendants to be and appear at the next term of the Court, to be held for the County of Anson at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in October next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, or judgment pro confesso will be rendered against them, and the case heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the second Monday of July, A. D. 1857, and in the 82d year of American Independence.

J. WHITE, Clerk.

38-*6t

LAND FOR SALE.

Near the W. C. & Rutherford Rail Road: Also near Laurinburg High School.

THE Subscriber, will on the 15th of Oct. next (if not previously disposed of) expose to public sale, his Plantation containing 430 acres. Said Land is situated in Richmond County near Laurinburg High School, and distant ¾ of a mile from the W. C. & R. Railroad.

JAMES McLAURIN.

Sept. 19. 44-ts

COTTON BAGGING.

DUNDEE and GUNNY BAGGING in quantities to suit purchasers. For sale by

JAS. G. COOK.

Sept. 17. 43tf

NEW FIRM & NEW GOODS!

At Pekin, Montgomery Co., N. C.

BROOKSHIRE & COX are now receiving from New York an entirely

New Stock of Goods,

Consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Hollow-ware, Boots and Shoes, Leather, Saddlery, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, and Ready-made Clothing; in fact, everything necessary to a good assortment and called for in the country trade. Our goods were selected with care in the Northern market and bought for cash, and we can afford to sell them as cheap as they can be obtained elsewhere.

We invite calls from our neighbors and the public generally, as we wish to show our Stock, and promise to give our customers good bargains.

W. F. BROOKSHIRE. ABEL COX.

Sept'r 21. 44-*3m

FALL, 1857.

H. & E. J LILLY

ARE now receiving one of the LARGEST AND MOST DESIRABLE STOCKS OF GOODS they have ever had the pleasure of offering to their customers, embracing a great variety of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, HATS, BONNETS, UMBRELLAS, **Ready-Made Clothing, &c.**

—ALSO—

250 Cases Boots and Shoes,

well assorted; all of which are offered at reasonable prices for cash or good paper. The attention of country merchants, and wholesale buyers generally, is invited to this stock.

Fayetteville, Aug. 31, 1857. 38-6t*

DRY GOODS

AT FLORAL COLLEGE.

THE Subscriber expects to receive his Fall and Winter Goods in a few days; his stock this season will be found unusually attractive, comprised in part of a large assortment of

Staple Goods; Ladies' Dress Goods; Ready-made Clothing; Boots; Shoes; Hats; Caps; Bonnets; Cloaks; Talmas; &c.

In fact, everything usually found in a Dry Goods Store, all of which will be sold to suit the times to cash and prompt paying customers. At No. 1, Floral Avenue, is the place to find cheap, good and handsome Goods. Bear this in mind.

EDMUND LILLY.

Sept. 4, 1857. 40-*tf

NOTICE.

AT September Term, 1857, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, the subscriber was appointed Administrator of the Estate of Alexander McAlister deceased. All persons indebted to the Estate are notified to make early payment, and those holding claims against the deceased, must present them in due time, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.

NEILL McDUGALD.

Sept. 15, 1857. 44*6t

$500 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, about the middle of June last, a negro man by the name of SIMON. The said negro is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a dark complexion, and has a young appearance; is upwards of thirty years of age; weighing 140 or 150 lbs. Said negro is very cunning and artful, and may attempt to pass himself as a free negro. According to the best information I can get I am led to believe said negro is lurking in Richmond Co., and on Big Rockfish in Robeson.

I will give twenty-five dollars for the apprehension of the said boy in any Jail in the State; I will give one hundred dollars reward for proof sufficient to convict any person in a Court of Justice for harboring said negro; or five hundred dollars for proof to convict any person of decoying him off. Any information concerning said negro will be thankfully received.

JOHN FAIRLEY.

Montpelier P. O., Richmond Co., N. C. 70*tf

Land! Land!! Land!!!

THE subscriber will offer for sale on the 5th day of November next, at his residence in Chatham, all the Lands belonging to the heirs of Geo. Smith, Dec'd. Said Lands will be sold for the purpose of division. There are about 300 ACRES, a large portion of which is Wood land of the very best quality, well adapted to the growth of Tobacco, Wheat, Corn and Cotton. A DWELLING HOUSE, with the necessary Out-houses, is upon the premises; also, several never failing springs of pure water.

These Lands lie contiguous to the Gulf and Graham Plank Road, and the stage road, leading from Raleigh via Pittsborough to Salisbury. Any person desirous of purchasing a good Farm would do well to attend. Title unquestionable. Terms: 12 months credit,—purchaser must give bond with approved security.

WILEY A. SMITH, Adm'r.

Aug. 24, 1857. 40-*6tpd

CITY OF MOREHEAD!

GREAT SALE OF LOTS!!

ON THE ELEVENTH (11th) DAY OF NOVEMBER next, at the City of Morehead, will be sold at public auction, the Lots of said City.

This is the new City laid off by the "Shepard's Point Land Company," at the terminus of the Atlantic and North Carolina Rail Road, at Beaufort Harbor, N. C., immediately at the Atlantic Ocean.

The various Reports of the U. S. Coast Survey establish the great excellencies of this Harbor, for facility of entrance, depth of water and security from wind or wave, whilst Fort Macon completely commands the entrance.

The interior communications by water and land must make this a great Commercial City. The vast productions of the fertile valleys of the Roanoke, Tar and Neuse Rivers and the commerce of those great inland seas—the Albemarle, Currituck, Croatan and Pamlico Sounds, will reach this fine Harbor through Core Sound on the north, whilst Bogue Sound will bear on its bosom the agricultural products, lumber, naval stores and fine ship timber of the regions lying south.

The A. & N. C. Rail Road which will be ready for use by the first of January next, passes through the entire length of the City to its wharf in 18 feet water at low tide, and connects with the great N. C. Rail Road (of which it is a continuation) at Goldsboro'.

The N. C. Rail Road, among the best in the Union, 223 miles long, is completed to Carlotte, where it connects through the South Carolina and Georgia Rail Roads with Atlanta and the south west; and by its western extension, now in rapid progress, it is contemplated to reach the trade of Memphis and the Mississippi Valley by the net-work of all the rail ways that connect at Atlanta, Chattanooga, or with the East-Tennessee Rail Road.

The Port of Beaufort, Chattanooga, Memphis and St. Diego in the Pacific, are about the same parallel of latitude; and if that parallel be extended across the Pacific, it will reach Shanghai, the nearest great Port on the eastern Continent: therefore, if the Pacific Railroad ever be constructed, (and that should be done forthwith) why may not this new City become the Atlantic mart for the commerce of the East Indies?

Two short Railroads will connect the two great Coal Fields of the State, lying on the north and south of the North Carolina Railroad, with that road; and it is confidently expected that a vast coal trade will be carried on through the new city: if so, may not Beaufort become a great coaling Port, not only for purposes of commerce, but to furnish the supplies to steamers passing so near the entrance going north and south; and may not the new city become that great "entre depot" between the north and south, to which our able and distinguished countryman, Lieut Maury, refers in his unrivaled Statesmanlike paper on the commerce of the Amazon, South America and the Gulf of Mexico?

The city of Morehead is situated on a beautiful neck of land or dry plain, almost entirely surrounded with salt water; its climate is salubrious; its sea-breeze and sea-bathing delightful; its drinking water good, and its fine chalybeate spring strongly impregnated with sulphur, will makes it a pleasant watering-place.

As not a single lot has been or will be sold until the day of sale, all will have an equal chance to get the best lots and to suit themselves.

It will be the first instance of an entire new city on the Atlantic coast being brought into market at once: and capitalists may never have again such an opportunity for good investments, for a great city must and will be built at this place.

J. M. MOREHEAD,
President of Shepard's Point Land Co.

Aug. 21. 36-*ts

Blank Warrants for sale here.

LAND FOR SALE.

1250 ACRES LAND lying on the Camden Stage Road, 15 miles South of Fayetteville. The Land is well timbered, and admirably adapted for Turpentine or Farming purposes; and lies between the Southern Plank Road and Big Rockfish,—convenient to market. There is on it a comfortable frame House, Mill Site &c.

Any information may be obtained on the premises from Mrs. Mary Nelson, or by enquring of

JAMES BANKS, Att'y,
Fayetteville.

Aug. 13. 33-tf

FALL STOCK FOR 1857.

STARR & WILLIAMS

ARE now receiving a VERY LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

Fall and Winter Goods!

To which they invite the early attention of their customers, and Wholesale buyers generally.

Aug. 31, 1857. 38-tf

SHEMWELL HOUSE.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

East side of Green Street, a few Doors North of the Market House.



THE Subscriber desires through this medium to acknowledge the liberal patronage bestowed upon his House the past year—and as he has just erected New Stables and Carriage Shed convenient to the House and to water he takes pleasure in saying to his patrons and the public generally, that he is still prepared to accommodate them with transient and permanent board, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received. Every exertion on his part shall be used to render them comfortable during their sojourn with him. His table is always supplied with the best the market affords.

P. SHEMWELL.

March 24, 1855. 86-tf

DOBBIN HOUSE!

POWERS & CO., PROPRIETORS.



THE Proprietors of this Establishment announce to the public, that owing to the constantly increasing patronage extended to them, they have been induced to enlarge the accommodation by the addition of an extensive Dining Room on the lower floor, and suite of Rooms on the second floor; thus enabling them to accommodate all who may favor them with a call. And they pledge themselves to an increased exertion to give satisfaction to their patrons.

Spacious Stables attached and careful Ostlers in attendance.

The eligible location of the Establishment, with the experience of the Proprietors in providing for the comfort of their patrons, they hope will secure to them a liberal share of the travel.

The Western and Southern Stages arrive at and depart from this House.

Carriages in attendance on arrival and departure of Steam Boats, for the accommodation of passengers. Horses and Carriages furnished at any notice for carrying travellers to any part of the adjacent country.

J. W. POWERS, & CO.

Fayetteville, May 12, 1856. 3tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale, my LANDS in the Town of Fayetteville, about 130 Acres, known as the

MUMFORD SWAMP.

About 80 Acres of it is fine Meadow Land, as the Crop now on it will show. Also, the

Valuable Brick Store and Lot

near the Market Square, occupied by Mr. John A. Pemberton.

A Large and Valuable Lot, fronting on Donaldson, Maxwell and Mumford Streets, known as the Hotel Garden Lot,—could be divided into several Building Lots—very near the new Female High School Buildings.

Also, the Stable Lot adjoining, fronting on Mumford Street.

Several DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS on both Winslow and Mumford Streets.

All this property can now be purchased on favorable terms, and a large part can remain on Bond and Mortgage if desired.

THO. J. CURTIS.

Oct. 10, 1855. 43-tf

ROBERT D. GREEN,

(LATE GREEN & WEAR,)

WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, &c.,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

R. D. G. begs to return his sincere thanks to the public for the kind patronage so liberally bestowed upon the late Firm, and informs them he has bought the interest of J. S. Wear, and will continue the business in all its branches at the old stand, under his entire superintendence.

N. B. All Watches left with him for repair will be taken apart in the presence of the owners, and the necessary repairs pointed out to them and a written contract given for the same, which work will be warranted for two years.

On hand and for sale now, the most varied and choice selection of CLOCKS and other time pieces that has ever been offered to the public in North Carolina, which he will sell at New York prices, and also WARRANT for two years.

All debts due to and by the late firm will be paid and received by R. D. GREEN.

August 25, 1856. 34-tf

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Books of Subscription to the capital stock of the Central Rail Road, from Beaufort Harbor via Kenansville, Clinton, Fayetteville, and West, will be opened on Thursday, the 10th day of April 1856, and remain open according to the terms of the Charter until further notice, at the following places and under direction of the following named persons, Commissioners in the Charter, viz:

In the County of Onslow, at the office of the Clerk of the County Court at Jacksonville, and at the Post Office Rich Lands. E. W. Fonville, G. J. Ward, J. H. Foy, Robert White, John A. Averitt, Jr., Owen Huggins, L. W. Humphrey.

In Carteret county, at the office of Dr. M. F. Arendell at Beaufort Dr. M. F. Arendell, J. F. Bell, L. T. Oglesby.

At the store of G. W. Taylor at Carolina City,—Col. Wm. N. Dennis, H. S. Bell, Capt. Levi Oglesby, Bridge Arendell.

In Duplin county, at the office of the County Court Clerk at Kenansville,—Major Owen R. Kenan, David Reid, Isaac B. Kelly, Wm. E. Hill, Wm. J. Houston, Stephen Graham.

In Sampson county, at the office of the County Court Clerk at Clinton,—Thomas I. Faison, Dr. Thomas Bunting, Wm. McKay, Patrick Murphy, Wm. Faison, J. R. Beaman, Alfred Johnson.

In Cumberland county, at Fayetteville, at the office of A. A. McKethan,—Thomas R. Underwood, Randal McDaniel, Edward L. Winslow, John C. Blocker.

Form of subscription:

The Undersigned agree to take the number of shares of $100 each, set opposite to our names respectively, in the Central Rail Road Company; and in all respects to comply with the terms of the Charter.

Names	Residence	No. of shares	$ Cash	Work

Subscriptions may be made payable in work, and may specify whether for grading or cross-ties; and stockholders shall in every case have preference in taking Contracts, when bids are the same or at Engineer's estimate.

As soon as one hundred thousand dollars are subscribed, the Commissioners of Onslow county are to be notified, and they are required to call a meeting of Stockholders to organize the Company.

March 15, 1856. 13tf

O. HOUSTON

WOULD inform his friends and former customers that he may be found 2 doors below the Cape Fear Bank, and 3 doors above his old stand south side Person Street, where he intends to keep on hand,

Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Collars

and every thing belonging to his trade. He respectfully invites his friends from the country to call and examine his stock before purchasing.

He will attend to Repairing of Harness and Saddles punctually, and his charges shall be moderate. He would request all indebted to the firm of HOUSTON & OVERBY to settle with W. Overby or himself, as they are compelled to settle the firm's debts.

August 27, 1856. 34tf

Dr. Hawks's History

OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The Subscribers are now prepared to furnish the 1st volume of this valuable work, which has received the highest commendation wherever it has been read, not only for its literary execution but for its typographical getting up. It may be obtained, either from us or from our General Agent for the State, H. W. Horne of this place, or any of his Assistant Agents. The price varies according to style of binding: In handsome cloth $1 25; in Library Sheep $1 50; in half Calf $1 75. IT IS SOLD ONLY FOR CASH. None will be charged, either by ourselves or our Agents. A liberal discount will be made where quantities are taken to sell again.

It will be sent by mail to any part of the country, on receipt of the price and 24 cents to pay postage.

The 2d volume is in course of preparation. There will probably be four or five volumes in all. The succeeding volumes will probably contain about 500 pages each, and will be sold at a proportionally higher price, viz: half a cent a page for the cloth binding, 25 cents additional for sheep and 50 cents additional for the half calf binding.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Fayetteville, April 29, 1857.

P. S. The Agent and his Assistants design to visit every county in the State, with the book, as soon as convenient. In the mean time, orders to him or to us, accompanied by the cash, will receive prompt attention.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber having concluded to remove South, offers for sale his

HOUSE AND LOT,

in the village of Chapel Hill.

The dwelling is a handsome one, large and conveniently arranged. The lot contains

SIX ACRES

of ground, with every convenience in the way of out houses, viz:—Dairy, Dry-well, Kitchen, Servant house with two rooms—lathed and plastered, wood and wash house, carriage house and stables.

There is also on the front, a very neat

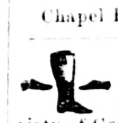
DOUBLE OFFICE.

The grounds are in a high state of cultivation—about half an acre being in fruit trees of the choicest kind and bearing abundantly.

For further information address the subscriber at this place. Terms made accommodating.

E. MALLETT.

Chapel Hill, Aug. 15. 34-tf



We are now receiving our FALL STOCK of BOOTS and SHOES, which is large and general, embracing every variety of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Youths', and Children's Boots, Shoes and Gaiters; India Rubber Shoes of every style and size. A large assortment of Servant's Shoes

—ALSO—

Trunks, Calf, Goat, Morocco, Lining and Binding Skins, Shoe Thread, Lasts, &c., &c.

Which we will, as usual, sell low for *Cash* or to punctual customers.

S. T. HAWLEY & SON.

Sept 3, 1857. 39-6w

UNDERTAKERS.

THE subscribers offer their services to the public to furnish Coffins, Hearse, and every other requisite for Funerals. They have a considerable supply of Coffins ready made, and an abundant supply of Mahogany, Black Walnut and Gum and Poplar materials for making any size at a short notice. Orders left at the Cool Spring Mills will be promptly attended to.

HEARSEY & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, June 29, 1857. 20tf

Coal Lands for Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed in Trust to me executed by John Mc. Ellington, I will sell at public Auction, to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 8th day of September 1857, in the town of Fayetteville, at the Court House Door, one-fourth part of the Tract of Land known as the DYE LANDS, lying in Moore county, and adjoining the lands of Evander McIver and others, and containing eight hundred acres more or less. Said land is situated about three miles South from Deep River and is well timbered with long leaf pine. Coal of fine quality has been discovered on the premises, vein 10 inches thick. See Emmons's Report for further particulars. Terms made known on day of sale.

J. T. McCLENAHAN, Trustee.

August 14, 1857. 34tf

Groceries, Hardware, &c.

THE undersigned are now receiving a LARGE ASSORTMENT of

Groceries, Hardware, Iron, Steel, Hollow-ware, Shoes, Leather, and Saddlery,

which they will sell at Wholesale at a small advance on Cost for Cash, or on our usual time to prompt dealers.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

July 18, 1857. 26-tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having, at June Term 1857, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, qualified as Administrator upon the Estate of Willie F. Moore, hereby notifies all persons having claims against the said Estate to present the same properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

Debtors to the said Estate will please make payment immediately.

E. F. MOORE.

June 3, 1857. 13tf

Further Supply of School Books.

DAVIES' Algebra; Davies' Arithmetic; Greenleaf's National Arithmetic; Smellie's Philosophy; Pictorial Greece; Cooper's Virgil; &c. &c. Also, Tupper's Proverbial Philosophy; Bailey's Festus; Wayland's Moral Science; &c. &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Aug. 19.

NEW SUPPLY OF STATIONERY.

WE are just receiving further supplies of

STATIONERY,

Embracing Letter, Bath Post, Note and Cap Papers, in great variety; English and French Envelopes, white and colored; Tissue Paper, Gillott's and Perry's Steel Pens, Pen Holders, Red Ink Pens, Ebony Rulers, Ivory and Boxwood Pocket Rulers, Mathematical Instruments in cases, Hand Clips, Pink Tape, Quills, Pen Racks, White Rubber, Sand Boxes, &c.; Banker's Cases, Pocket Memorandums and Pocket Books; Yankee and French Pencil Sharpeners; Cloth Stretchers, for marking with indelible ink; Rodgers' Pen Knives; Portfolios; Maynard & Noyes and Davids' Inks, &c. Also, 1 Case superior English SLATES, assorted sizes.

E. J. HALE & SON.

May 2, 1857.

FOR SALE.

THE DWELLING HOUSE AND LOT on Gillespie Street, at present occupied by Doctor McSwain. Perfect title can be made. Apply to

THO. J. CURTIS.

ALSO

A GOOD FAMILY CARRIAGE in good repair and nearly new. Will be sold for half its value.

—ALSO—

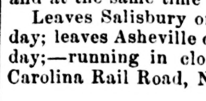
3 good MILCH COWS with young calves. Apply to

T. J. CURTIS.

April 29, 1857. 3tf

FOR THE WEST!

Through in 36 Hours, and Crossing the Blue Ridge in the Day Time!!



C. S. BROWN'S Tri-Weekly Line of Four-Horse Post Coaches, from Salisbury to Asheville, via Statesville, Newton, Morganton, Marion and Pleasant Gardens; connecting at Asheville with the line of Stages for the Warm Springs, Knoxville and Greenville, Tenn. This is the best stocked and best managed Road in North Carolina. It is the most expeditious, safe and pleasant, and at the same time the cheapest route for the West.

Leaves Salisbury on Monday, Wednesday and Friday; leaves Asheville on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday;—running in close connection with the North Carolina Rail Road, North and South.

C. S. BROWN, Contractor.

June 15, 1857. 16-

690 ACRES OF LAND

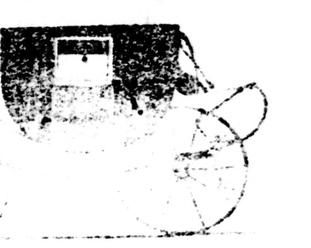
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the above quantity of Land, situated in a healthy neighborhood, three miles from the Wilmington and Charlotte Rail Road, and four from Lumber River. This Land is well adapted to Farming, Turpentine, and Ton Timber purposes, having a good range and other advantages. Those wishing to purchase may find me on the premises, who will be happy to exhibit it or give any information concerning it desired.

ANGUS McGILL.

Philadelphus, N. C., Sept. 1, 1857. 40tf

The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!



A. A. McKETHAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability. He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, FINISHED, the LARGEST STOCK of

Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways, and Buggies,

Ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be finished daily. All of which will be sold very low for CASH, or on short time to punctual customers. ☞ He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY Vehicles finished and in course of construction.

☞ All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material will be repaired free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

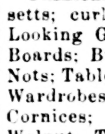
Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.

May 28, 1853 89-tf



J. W. BAKER



Is now receiving from the North the largest, finest, and most carefully selected stock of

FURNITURE

ever offered in this market; which, added to his own manufacture, makes his assortment complete;—all of which he will sell on the lowest possible terms for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Fashionable painted cottage bed-room Furniture in setts; curled hair and shuck, and cotton Mattresses; Looking Glasses; Willow Wagons and Cradles; Side Boards; Bureaus; Secretaries and Book-Cases; What-Nots; Tables, all sorts; Wash Stands; Candle Stands; Wardrobes; Picture Frames and Glass; Window Shades; Cornices; Curtain Bands; Sofas in Mahogany and Walnut; Tete a Tetes; Ottomans; Divans and Stools; Chairs of every variety.

Fine Rosewood Pianos, one with Æolian Attachment; Rosewood Melodians, from the bet manufactories in New York and Boston, warranted as good as any made in the country, and will be sold at N. York prices—freight only added.

November 2. 45-tf

NOTICE.

WILL be sold to the highest bidder, on Thursday the 15th day of October next, at the late residence of Rob't W. Palmer, dec'd, in Chatham County, one mile South of the Gulf, on Deep River, the Tract of Land on which the said Palmer resided at the time of his death, containing 500 Acres, more or less. Said Lands are very valuable for Farming purposes, a large portion of them being the best Deep River low grounds, situated immediately on the Coal region of Deep River. A large quantity of it is supposed to be underlaid with coal. Those wishing to buy a good Farm or to engage in the coal business, would do well to attend the sale. Terms: six and twelve months credit—interest from date; bond with two approved securities will be required.

G. W. GOLDSTON, Adm'r.

Sept. 1, 1857. 40*t150

NOTICE.

TO CARPENTERS!

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned Committee until 17th of October next, for the construction and erection of a new College Edifice at Floral College. The building to be two stories high, forty-two feet in length and thirty-six in width: the whole to be completed by the first day of June 1858. The contractor to furnish all the materials and give bond and security for the faithful performance of his contract. Payments will be made in money as follows: One-third the first of January 1858; one-third in January 1859; and the remainder in January 1860. Plans and specifications will be exhibited on application to either of the undersigned.

ALEXANDER PURCELL,
DANIEL McKINNON,
J. B. McCALLUM.

Gilopolis, Robeson Co., N. C., Sept. 22d, 1857. 46*3t

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will offer on the 17th day of November next, at his place, FIVE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND;—one half or more is of the best Swamp known in the County; its yield per acre is from sixty to seventy bushels. Said Land can be drained from either side or the lower end. There is about 35 acres ditched ready for improvement. The high land is good and well timbered. This body of land lies between Long Swamp and Rithland Swamp, five miles north east of Floral College. This land will be sold on reasonable terms. Persons wishing to buy would do well to come and examine for themselves, before the day of sale.

ARCH'D M. McMILLAN.

Robeson Co, Sept. 9, 1857. 46-*ts

75 Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber about the 20th of May last, a Negro Boy, NELSON. Said boy is about 22 years of age, of copper complexion, 5 feet 4 or 6 inches high, quite intelligent, speaks rather impudently with some stammering. When last heard from he was in Stanly County, N. C., passing as free, and may possibly have free papers. I will give $25 reward for his apprehension and confinement in any jail so that I may get him again; or $75 for confinement, as above, and evidence sufficient to convict any person or persons of harboring or assisting him in making his escape.

WM. C. SMITH,
Wadesboro', N. C.

Sept'r 21. 46*tf

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between DYE & McIVER was dissolved by mutual consent on Tuesday, September 22, 1857.

All persons indebted to the firm are hereby notified to make settlements by January 1, 1858, and save costs. Otherwise legal steps will be taken to secure such settlements.

The accounts, notes, &c., due the firm are in the hands of Mr. W. W. DYE, who alone is authorized to use the name of the firm in settlements.

The business will be continued as heretofore by Mr. W. W. Dye, who is now receiving a large and well assorted stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, selected with great care by Mr. A. D. McIver.

W. W. DYE,
A. D. McIVER.

Buffalo, Moore Co., Sept. 1857. 46*3t

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber desiring to emigrate to the West, offers for sale his entire LANDS, including about six hundred acres, generally known as Chalk Level, lying in the upper end of Harnett county, 3 miles East of Cape Fear River, and on the road leading from Fayetteville to Chapel Hill. Store, Dwelling, Out-Houses, all in first rate order.

The Store is at a fine business stand, and is not to be excelled by any country store in the State. There are also upon the premises an excellent well of water within 15 or 20 steps of the House, a fine young orchard of Fruit Trees, a Tan Yard in perfect order, which pays well when in operation. Also, a Blacksmith Shop with Tools, &c.

Any person wishing to purchase such a place would do well to call and examine it for themselves. I am determined to sell, and will make terms easy to the purchaser.

A. H. DEWAR.

N. B. The place is one of the healthiest in the Southern country.

40 Shares Bank of Fayetteville Stock

August 4, 1857. 32tf

WHEAT WANTED.

I WANT to purchase 5,000 Bushels Wheat.

JAS. G. COOK.

June 25, 1856. 16-tf

CAPE FEAR LANDS

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale that very valuable PLANTATION known as the "Blocker Land," situated on the East side of the Cape Fear, four miles below Fayetteville. The Land fronts the River a half mile and runs back two miles, and consists of about Six Hundred Acres. The soil is of every variety common to this region: embracing the light sandy, loamy, clay, river low grounds, and very rich swamp lands; of the last named about fifty acres are under cultivation, and are as good as any in the county. The balance of the swamp (about 100 or 150 acres) can be easily drained through ditches already cut to the River, or to Lock's Creek, which runs through the middle of the tract. Of the whole tract there is about 125 acres under cultivation. The growth on the wood-land consists of pine (long and short leaf), oak, hickory, poplar, cypress, gum, &c.

For terms and further information apply to W. J. Evans on the premises, J. E. Bryan, Esq. of Fayetteville, or to myself at Fayetteville.

FRANCES EVANS.

Sept 21, 1857.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having executed a power of Attorney to E. F. Moore, he is thereby authorised to make all settlements for me and in my name, and generally to transact all business as I might or could do were I personally present.

J. J. MOORE.

Fayetteville, June 3, 1857. 13tf

B. F. PEARCE & CO,

DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, *Umbrellas and Ready-Made Clothing,*

HAY STREET,

Fayetteville, N. C.

B. F. PEARCE.] [J. W. PEARCE.

July 30. 29tf

MISSISSIPPI COTTON LANDS

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned has TWO VALUABLE COTTON FARMS for sale—in Carroll County, Mississippi. One Tract contains 1040 Acres finely improved, 500 Acres open land: it has every convenience usual on Plantations, fine water, the best health, and good outlet for Stock, and in a fine neighborhood. This place is creek bottom and hill land.

The other Tract is in the Yazoo Bottom: contains 1460 acres,—300 acres can be put in Cotton next year and will make 300 bales of Cotton,—two miles from constant navigation; in as good a neighborhood as any in the State; fine water and health; and the best character of stock range.

I offer these Lands at remarkably low prices. For further information I refer to G. W. Meacham, Esq. of Anson County, who has seen the Lands; or write me at Black Hawk, Carroll Co., Miss., or C. W. Bennett, same post office.

W. A. STRONG.

Aug. 19, 1857. 35-2m

NORTH CAROLINA READERS,

NUMBERS 1 AND 2.

PREPARED WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE WANTS AND INTERESTS OF

North Carolina.

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS, BY

Rev. F. M. Hubbard.

PROFESSOR OF THE LATIN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE IN THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

NUMBER 3.

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